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A
SPELLING BOOK,

WRITTEN IN THE

CHAHTA LANGUAGE

WITH AN

ENGLISH TRANSLATION;

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

MISSIONARIES

IN THE CHAHTA NATION,

WITH THE AID OF

CAPTAIN DAVID FOLSOM, INTERPRETER.

—♦—
ISA. 33. 19. 'Thou shalt not see a fierce people, a people
of a deeper speech than thou canst perceive, of a stammer-
ing tongue that thou canst not understand.

—♦—
CINCINNATI:

PUBLISHED BY MORGAN, LODGE AND FISHER FOR THE
MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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STANDARD BOOK

WINTER 1825

CHARTER A LANCASHIRE

WINTER

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

THE FIRST AND SECOND EDITIONS OF THE

STANDARD BOOK

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The publishers acknowledge themselves to be much indebted to the Hon. John Pickering of Salem, Mass. from whose publications, respecting the Indian languages of North America, they have derived much aid in the investigation of the Chahta language.

The alphabet and mode of spelling adopted by them, are founded upon some general views which he has presented to the public, in an "*Essay on a uniform orthography for the Indian languages of North America*," published some time since, in the *Memoirs of the American Academy*.

To render this book accurate it has been twice read to Captain David Folsom, that he might correct every error which he should notice.

The hymns and the translations are from his own hand. Should any friends in the nation, or elsewhere, discover any errors in this work, as to the spelling, the accentuation, or the translation of words, or in any other respect, they will confer a peculiar favor by

transmitting a notice of the same to the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, superintendant of the Chahta Mission. Undoubtedly many errors will be found, as this is the first effort of the kind made by the missionaries. With a wish to help forward the people of this land in acquiring useful knowledge, and in obtaining the salvation of their souls, they have prepared this book for the press. And with a hope that their labours shall not be in vain, they would now commit this work to the care of Him who has said "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Chahta Nation, August 19, 1825.

THE ALPHABET.

A	a	long, as in ah, or father: no short sound.
B	b	as in English.
Ch	ch	used only to express the sound of <i>tsh</i> .
E	e	{ long, as the first e in where; or like a in made; short (ĕ) as in when, met.
F	f	as in English.
H	h	{ as in English; at the end of a syllable, strongly aspirated.
I	i	long, as in antique, or like ee; short (ĭ) as in pin.
K	k	{ as in English; is often aspirated so as to sound like <i>kh</i> .
L	l	as in English.
M	m	as in English.
N	n	as in English.
		{ These letters often have a strong nasal sound.
O	o	long, as in tone; short (ŏ) as in hot, not.
P	p	as in English.
S	s	as in English at the beginning of words.
T	t	as in English.
U	u	long as <i>u</i> in rule, or <i>oo</i> in pool; short (ŭ) as in tub.
W	w	as in English.
Y	y	as in English.

ALPHABET.

A B Ch E F H I K L M N O P S T U W Y

a b ch e f h i k l m n o p s t u w y

LONG VOWELS—a e i o u

SHORT VOWELS—ë ĭ ö ŭ

DIPHTHONGS—ai like i in mine.

au like ow in how, now, &c.

iu like u in mule, mute, &c.

A cedilla, (¸) under a letter, denotes that the usual sound of such letter is *nasalized*.

The acute accent, (´) is used to denote the accented syllable of a word, and not to denote a modification of the vocal sounds.

The common mark of a short quantity, (˘) is used to denote short vowels, conformably to the explanation of the letters in the alphabet. In the latter part of the work some vowels which have previously been thus marked are left unmarked.

As to nouns a few remarks may be made.

They have but *one form*, in the singular and plural numbers.

They are not varied under two very general classes, one of which comprehends *animated* beings, and the other inanimate objects.

The gender of nouns is distinguished by using, with the noun, a distinct term, which signifies *male* or *female*.

Many other remarks might be made, but as it does not come within the design of the publishers to publish a grammar of the Chahta language at present, they forbear to make any further remarks.

TABLE I.

Words of two letters, vowels long.

ba	be	hi	bo	bu	an	el	in	ok	uf
fa	fe	ki	fo	fu		et	im	os	us
ka	he	fi	ho	ku				on	un
la	le	mi	lo	lu				op	um
ma	se	si	so	su					
na	pe	pi	po						

Diphthong syllable.

bai	hau	liu
hai	lau	tiu
kai	kau	
tai	shau	
yai	yau	yii

TABLE II.

Words of three letters.

ban	fek	min	bok	lup
lan	sek	kin	hol	nuk
han	tek	sin	sok	yun
tan	she	pin	kof	kut
sha	che	yin	pok	sun
san		lim	top	pum
amp			ont	ush
ant				

TABLE III.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

bah ta	a bag	bi la	oil
bai e	a whiteoak	bis sa	a blackberry
bi he	a mulberry	bo ta	flour

būl la	a bean	hūl luns	a leech
būsh shē	wilted	hūp pē	salt
būsh po	a knife	hūsh shuk	grass
būt tē	el der	hūt tīp	the back
cha ha	high	īk sa	a clan
chah to	a drought	īl lē	death
che kē	soon	it tē	wood, a tree
chīsh a	a post oak	i yē	the foot
chi to	big	ka lush	cabbage
chuk chu	a maple	kin ta	a beaver
chuk fē	a rabbit	kīsh ē	a basket
chuk ka	a house	kīl tē	a mortar
chu la	a fox	ko ē	a mile
chun kē	a marten	ko we	the wood
chun na	lean	ko wē	a tiger
chūsh wa	sinews of the	ko fē	a quail
	loins	kon nē	a polecat
fi chīk	a star	ko ta	languid
fōk kīt	a turkey	ku cha	weather
fon nē	a bone	kūf fē	coffee
fūl la	a crow	kūl lē	a spring
ful lē	a switch	kūl lo	hard, strong
fūn nē	a squir rel	kun cha	secular
hah ta	an adder	kūsh tē	a flea
ha wa	a locust	kūt tē	a locust tree
hīch ē	a boil	lah ba	tepid
hi ka	a sweet gum	lah wa	many, much
hīsh ē	short hair, or	lau a	many, much
	fur	lēch a	wet
hōk sē	deaf, drunk	līb bē	a blaze
hol ba	similar	liu a	a burn
hōnk ha	a wild goose	liu ōk	a fire
hum ma	red	lōk sha	sweat
hum mē	acrid, bitter	luk fē	dirt
hush ē	a bird	luk sē	a padlock
hūch īk	a small bag	lum a	hidden

lum bo	globular	pi nūk	provisions
lūp pēsh	a horn	pin tē	a mouse
lu sa	black	ponk shē	knot on the side
lūsh pa	hot		of a tree
min ko	a king	pūch ē	a pigeon
mi sa	a scar	pūl la	a candle
na na	a thing	pūl lē	a flying squirrel
nan na	<i>stroud</i>	pūs ka	bread
ni a	fat	sha ha	a gorget
nip pē	flesh, meat	sham mo	a thistle
nīsh kīn	eye	shau a	brush
nōk ē	lead	shau ē	a raccoon
nōk sē	rib, side	she kē	a buzzard
no tē	tooth	shin nūp	an ash
nūl lē	back	shiu a	stench
nu na	ripe	shōk chē	a crawfish
nūn nē	a hill	shuk cha	a bag, a sheath
nūn ē	a fish	shuk ha	a hog
nu sē	sleep	shuk shē	a watermelon
nus sē	an acorn	shu lush	a moccasin
o bē	the thigh	shun shē	a bug or worm
o fē	a dog	shūp ha	a flag
o ka	water	shūp po	a bat
ok chē	gravy, sap	shu tē	Chahta crockery
ok fa	a valley	sīn nē	a sycamore
o kōk	a swan	sīp sē	a poplar
ok tē	ice	sīt ta	ferret
ōn chē	a mantle	skūl lē	a bit
on sē	an eagle	sōk tē	a bank
o pa	an owl	suk ko	a muscadine
pan shē	hair of the head	tachē	a shoulderblade
peh na	seed for planting	ta la	palmeta
pe nē	a vessel, boat,	talth pa	soap-stone
peh ta	a raft	tek chē	a wife
pīch a	a loft	tīnk tē	a wood pecker

ti ōk	a pine	tunsh pa	quick
tīsh iu	a servant	ūl la	a child
toh bē	white	ūn nē	fruit
toh to	a red elm	ūp pē	a trunk, a stalk
tōk on	a peach	ūth lē	the edge
tōk shē	bashful	um pa	rain
tōn chē	corn	u shē	son, offspring
tosh bē	rotten	we kē	heavy
tūb bē	a cane	wash ko	the itch
tūl lē	metal, stone	yai ya	a cry
tūlth ko	dressed deerskin	yūn ha	a fever
tūn nūp	opposite side	yu ka	a prisoner
tūsh ka	a warrior	yun thlo	a whortlberry
tū pa	a bed	yap pa	glad, happy

TABLE IV.

Words of two syllables, which, when spoken rapidly, have a short vowel sound between the syllable.—The accent is on the first syllable.

chuk bē	a corner	shuk bo	a blanket
hōk nīp	the body	sok bīsh	down stream
lōk na	yellow	tōk ba	bitter
nōk nē	a male	tōk la	between
ok la	people	yōk nē	ground
shūk ba	the arm		

TABLE V.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

anth lē	true	chuth lōk	soot
hok ko	a hillock	chulth kūn	a spider
cha he	a hoe	chun kūsh	the heart
chu tōk	a nail, an awl	fīch ūk	dew

foh kul	a hornet	luk chuk	mud
föp po	magic	lüp chu	an angle worm
ful lup	the shoulder	nĭn nök	the night
hrai yip	a pond	nĭt tők	the day
hĭt tuk	powder	nök sĭsh	a branch
hoh tők	a beaver pond	ok cha	awake
hök shup	a skin	ok chönk	a musk melon
höt tők	a person	ök shĭsh	sinew
ĭb bük	the hand	ok sök	a hickory nut
ĭh tē	the mouth	ok tők	a prairie
ĭk hinsh	medicine	o nush	oats
ĭs sē	a deer	sha po	a knapsack
ĭs sĭsh	blood	shĭl lup	a ghost
ĭs sūp	a louse	shĭn nuk	sand
kĭt tük	a grub	shu tĭk	the sky
kĭt tush	a pestle	suk ko	thick
kön chük	a granary	ton nink	a piazza post
kūp pun	shag bark hick- ory nut	tün nūp	an enemy
küt to, or }	a cat	un kof	a percimmon
küt tus }		yulth kün	a mole
lo kush	a gourd dipper	yün nūsh	a buffaloe

—♦—

TABLE VI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second

ai uk lē	handsome
a kōnk a	a domestic fowl
a shah bē	a void place
bĭl li a	always
bĭsh ko ko	a robin
bĭsh kum mōk	a red bird
bĭt tan lē	a crack
bi un ko	a strawberry
bok bo kē	pea green
būk ko a	checked

bŭl luk ta	circular
bŭn nŭt ha	a wave
bŭs so a	striped
bŭs sun lŭsh	the gall
cha hĭk lĕ	lame
chĕ lan tŏk	a woodpecker
chĕ lĭs wa	the measles
chĕ ni sa	ground squirrel, <i>chipmuck</i>
chĕ nŭsh ĭk	a large wasp
chĕ pin ta	small (plural)
chĭk chĭk ě	speckled
chĭlth pŭt ha	a swamp oak
chĭsh shĭk ta	a Spanish oak
chĭs kĭl lĭk	a black jack
chŏk ĭf fa	the gizzard
chu ah la	a cedar
chuk a nĕ	a house fly
chun a sha	a moccasin snake
chu nu ko	pit of the stomach
chŭk a pa	reproachful
fŭb bŭs sa	slim
fŭl lai a	long, tall
fŭl lŏk to	forked
fŭl lŭm mĕ	north
hai a ka	abroad, an open place
hai u chĕ	a convulsive fit
hai yi chĕ	the kidneys
hai yin ko	marshy
hau ŭsh ko	sour
hĭsh shĭn luk	bran
ho chi fo	a name
ho chuk wa	cold
ho fah ya	ashamed, guilty
ho fo bĕ	deep
hŏk chŭlth pĕ	bark

hök chu ma	tobacco
hök tam pē	the armpit
ho lih ta	a fence
ho līs so	a book, or writing
ho pa kē	distant
ho shin shē	a quill
ho shon tē	a cloud
ho ton tē	frost
hūl lu pa	sharp
hūl lūs bē	slippery
hūl lūsh kē	smooth
hulth ku na	a conjurer
hulth po nē	victuals
hūn na lē	a limb of the body
hūp pūl lōk	a weevil
hūsh tah lē	daylight
hūsh to la	winter
hūs sim bīsh	the tail
hūt tam fo	hail
hu pai ē	a prophet
ik anth lo	false
ik fek sa	the waist
ik fu ka	the abdomen
ik kīsh ē	the breast
ik un la	the neck
il būsh a	poor, wretched
il lim pa	food
in nu che	a neckcloth, or necklace
ip pin shīk	the dug
is kīf fa	an axe
is sīt to	a pumpkin
is su ba	a horse
is sun lūsh	the tongue
it tīb bē	a battle
it tom bē	a box, a trunk

yt tuk chē	spittle
kau a sha	aged
kīl īm pē	strong
ki līn kē	parquet
ko lum pē	the larynx
kom mīch ē	pain
ko po lē	a bite
kos tīn nē	sensible, subdued
kau wi to	glue
kūl lam pē	frozen
kūl lo fa	square off
kūm mūs sa	hard, stiff
kūn no mē	some
kūp pūs sa	cold
kūsh o fa	clean
kūsh a ha	palatable
kūt tan lē	tight, as a bandage
kūt to ba	a bottle
li ah po	a sore
lib bi sha	warm
lis se pa	scarlet
lo buh bo	globular
lu ko lē	a cluster
lūp pīt ta	a large buck
lūp push kē	mellow, soft
mūl la ta	bright
mūsh e lē	clear
mūt ta lē	level
nuk ko a	angry
nuk sho pa	afraid
nuk tūl la	contented, patient
nuk tūth la	jealous
nuk wi a	timid
nush o ba	a wolf
nūsh shu ka	the face

nu sĭlth ha	sleepy
o fun lo	a screech owl
ok chők o	blue
ok chön kē	fresh, as meat, green, as wood
ok chũth la	a blackbird
ok fo chush	a duck
ok hĭs sa	a door
ok lu bē	a diver
ok lu ha	all, every
ok pul lo	bad
ok thĭl lē	dark
o na fa	winter
o śa pa	a field
o thla na	a horse fly
o wūt tah	a hunter
peh lĭch ē	a leader
pĭch ah lē	a rat
po thlo ta	a spark
pūk an lē	a flower
pūl lūm mē	severe, cruel, trying
pūt tūs sa	flat
pu no la	cotton, thread
push na yo	the master of any animal
shē nūk ha	the nape
shĭk ko pa	a plume
shĭl lum mĭsh	a spirit, the soul
shĭm mo ha	the night mare
shĭm mo lē	smart
shĭn nim pa	swift
sho boh lē	smoke
shők in lē	a grasshopper
shők sham pē	a beetle
shön ko lo	a cypress
shũ luk pa	the lungs
shũ mūt tē	a thistle

shun bül la	a cotton-wood tree
shun kün nē	an ant
shül lin tök	a comb
shüt toh pa	a fever sore, white swelling
shüt tün nē	a wood tick
sik sik ē	speckled
sül lök ha	the liver
süm am pa	shrill
sün na che	a wing
tek han ta	a black wasp
thlib a ta	a leather string
thlik un thlo	a humming bird
thlit til le	wax, gum
thlo buk ta	oval, plump
thluch a wa	sores
thluf e ta	miry
thluk a ta	a cow whip
tinsh kil la	a jay
to bok se	a coal
tok tök ē	spotted
tök chük a	the border
tök o ba	the abdomen
to kum pa	blunt
ton lök che	corn grits
tub a she	grief when friends die
tül lu shik	gravel
tuth lo fa	a dislocation
tün nam po	a gun
tüp püs ke	sleazy
tush shuk pa	spunk
tüs sem bo	crazy
tüs sün nuk	a flint
üb be ka	sick
üb bet üp	a fountain
üb bo ha	a room, a dwelling

ūb bōk sha	a chicken snake
ūb buk bo	down, soft feathers
ūf fūm mē	a year
ūl lo bē	sultry
ūl lo ta	full
ūth le pa	a drum
ūlth ko na	a gown
ūlth pe sa	proper, acceptable
ūlth pīsh ē	a bolster, a pillow
ūlth pī chīk	a nest, a den
ūlth pūt tōk	a fan
ūlth tā yōk	an occupation
ūlth tīp po	a camp
ūlth to ba	the price
ūm mo na	new
ūn num pa	a word, a talk
ūp pe lē	a hurricane
ūs se ta	a hide rope
ūs sūl būsh	a footbridge, made by a tree
ūs su nōk	a kettle
wa nu ta	a door yard
wah wul lē	a whip-o-will
wē shōc chē	the fountain, the small ends
wūl lo bē	limber
wūl lōk shē	a dumpling
wūl wūk ē	tender
wūn nīch ē	trembling
wūsh o ha	sportive
wu kop lē	a bud
yīk ko fa	a gnat
yīk ku wa	a dimple
yē mīn ta	merry, animated
yo pīs sa	a spectator
yu wa la	nauseous

TABLE VII.

Words of three syllables accented on the first.

ho chũf fo	hungry
hők sīb bīsh	the ear
hūt tũf fo	a grasshopper
kūs ka ha	sour
nush ko bo	the head
sũl la ha	slow
ũl lĩk che	a doctor

TABLE VIII.

Words of three syllables, which, when spoken rapidly, have a short vowel sound between the two last syllables.—The accent is on the second syllable.

a chuk ma	good
chē lõk wa	the small pox
chē lõk bē	stiff, as a hide
chē nõk bē	crooked
ho mők bē	purple
ko luk bē	a valley
shē lõk lõk	a goose
shē luk wa	a toad
sũp pok nē	old
tũn nõk bē	crooked
ũlth tõk la	an orphan
wők nõk nē	a bull

TABLE IX.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third

chuk fē ko wa	the hiccough
chuk fĩk pe lo	north-east
fũn nũt ũsh ē	a gray squirrel

ha ta pu shik	a butterfly
hai yunk pul lo	a weed
ho lil lüb bē	hydrophobia
hul lam bish a	a bat
hul lon lüb bē	a bull frog
hush to la pē	autumn
i a sin tē	an eel
i a thlip pa	a cap
i ya nüb bē	ironwood
i yüb bē ha	leggings
ib bē shüch ē	the foretop
ib bē shün no	a cold
ich ah po wa	insolence
ik i ma ko	unbecoming
ik ha nan chē	a teacher
il le fo ka	a garment
il lai yu ka	various
im ai yüch ē	a conqueror
im o sa na	the eyebrow
im o sin nē	a humble bee
ish kit i nē	a large owl
isht tüch e ba	mischievous
ish tök nu mē	mischievous
is kit i nē	small
is sē ko pa	a glutton
is sik ko pa	torment
is süp pun tök	a musquito
it til lau wē	equal
it tük sit ta	the edge of a yard
kau a shüch ē	middle aged
küp o tün nē	a captain
küp püs süch ē	cool
nök ish wa na, or }	a catfish
nök ish tül la lē }	shallow
ok chau ah lē	

ok chīm ma lē	green
ok hai yan lē	crosseyed
ok hūt ta ha	about two o'clock, P. M.
ok po lus bē	dusk
ok shau a lē	of a fair complexion
ok thlīl e ka	darkness
ok thlūch ōn ko	sloppy
ok to bo lē	misty
on nī hi lē	the morning
op i a ka	latter part of the afternoon
pūt ta kīt ta	a hare
shūl lon tūk ē	a cricket
thlūf īn tīn nē	a snowbird
tōk o wāsh shā	a willow
tōh wē ke lē	the light
to yo a lē	an opening
tūb o ko lē	noon
ūch ē li ta	fierce
ūlth fūb e ka	at the left
yush bo ko lē	gray hair
yush ko lo lē	short
yush kūb ba lē	a cropt mane
yush mē la lē	a bald head
yush kē la lē	bald only in spots

A few words which are accented in the second syllable.

ho shon tē ka	a shade
īl lau e ta	boastful
tūb o ka ka	the summit

TABLE X.

Words of five and more syllables, accented on the last but one.

bi yon tūl la lē	a dewberry
hūch um pūl lan tōk	a tree toad
hūl lan chē la wa	a lizard
hūt ton būl la ha	a beech tree
hūt ton fūl la ha	an onion
ib būk to kon lē	a bald face
il le fe nūch ē	vanity
im īs ko tōk bē	his collar bone
īt tuk thlūk a fa	jesting
ōk ka lu a chē	heart burning
ūp pok shi a ma	a flap
ūp pa nuk fīl la	a whirlwind
chuk fē to to loh lē	a viper
hūn nōk būt e pul lē	a rainbow



The preceding tables exhibit simple or primitive words. A few tables will now follow which exhibit nouns, formed by compounding words.



TABLE XI.

This table exhibits nouns, formed by prefixing *isht* to a verb, which means a *cause* or an *instrument*.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

isht bo a	a hammer
isht boh lē	a sling
isht būsh a	a saw
isht cha ya	an addice
isht fūm ma	a whip
isht hol mo	a shingle
isht im pa	a spoon

İsht İsh ko	a cup
İsht kul la	an instrument to dig with
İsht o chē	a bucket
İsht ōk le	a dipper
İsht pi ha	a shovel, a rake
İsht pum fa	an instrument to blow with
İsht sham fa	a drawing knife
İsht shīm ma	a fro
İsht thlum pa	a lancet
İsh top lē	a setting pole
İsht tūn na	a shuttle
İsht tiu wa	a key
İsht ūm mo	a scythe
İsht yuh ha	a seive

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

İsht a chun lē	a needle
İsht bīch e lē	a cock
İsht būsh po a	a broom
İsht so to ha	an auger
İsht İk hūn na	means of learning
İsht İt tīb bē	a weapon
İsht kūch a lē	} shears and scissors
İsht kūch e lē	
İsht kūl la sha	
İsht mi thlo fa	a file
İsht mo e lē	an oar, a skimmer
İsht na nūp lē	the swallow
İsht shi a chē	a card
İsht tūk a lē	a hanger
İsht tūl lōk chē	a string
İsht ūb be lē	a staff
İsht ūf fa cha	a latch
İsht ūf fa na	a lever
İsht ūlth kūm ma	a stopple
İsht ūlth pe sa	a measure

İsht ūsh a na

a lock

İsht a chīf fa

soap

Words of five syllables, accented on the fourth.

İsht ho līs su chē

a pen, ink

İsht kūsh o kūch ē

a brush, wiper

İsht to no līch ē

an instrument to roll with

İsht tuk hūt ta pa

a dam

İsht uk shīl li ta

a door

İsht ūlth po lo sa

mortar

İsht ūs ku fūch ē

a belt

İsht kūsh o līch ē

a wiper, (accented on third)



TABLE XII.

This table exhibits the compound nouns, written above, with other nouns prefixed.

İt tē İsht bo a

a maul

tūl lē İsht bo a

a hammer

o nush İsht boh lē

a flail

İt tē İsht būsh a

a saw

o nush İsht būsh a

a scythe, a sickle

İt tōk shīsh İsht cha ya

a mattock

pe nē İsht cha ya

an addice

İs su ba İsht fūm ma

a horse whip

wōk İsht fūm ma

a cow whip

chuk ka İsht hol mo

a shingle

būsh po İsht im pa

a table knife

chu fōk İsht im pa

a table fork

ful lush İsht im pa

a table spoon

İt tē İsht kul la

a chisel

luk tē İsht kul la

a shade

hīt tāk chu bē İsht pi ha

a fire shovel, an ash box

luk fē İsht pi ha

a shovel

to bōk sē İsht pi ha

a coal shovel

liu ōk İsht pum fa

a bellows

ti òk isht pūth la	a fro
īt tē isht sham fa	a drawing knife
īt tē isht shīm ma	a fro
tūl lē isht thlum pa	an iron punch
shūk ba isht in thlum pa	a lancet
tūl lē isht tūp pa	a cold chissel
hūsh shuk isht ūm mo	a scythe
īt tōk shīsh isht ūm mo	a mattock
chu fōk isht a chun lē	a needle
wōk isht in chu wa	a branding iron
o ka isht bīch e lē	a cock
īt tē isht fo to ha	an auger
fūl lūm isht īk hūn na	a compass
nan isht īk hūn na	a watch
no tē isht īt tīb bē	a tusk
liu òk isht kīs se lē	fire tongs
pūl la isht kīs se lē	snuffers
tūl lē isht kīs se lē	tongs, pincers
pu no la isht shi a chē	a cotton card
ok hīs sa isht tūk a lē	a door hinge
ba ta isht tūl lōk chē	a bag string
shu lush isht tūl lōk chē	a shoe string
shūp po isht tūl lōk chē	a hat band
to pa isht tūl lōk chē	a bed cord
ūs su nōk isht tūl lōk chē	the bail of a kettle
ok hīs sa isht ūf fa cha	a door latch
pe nē isht ūf fa na	the helm of a boat
kūt to ba isht ūlth kūm ma	a cork
īt tūlth fo a isht ūlth kūm ma	a bung
ok hīs sa isht ūlth kūm ma	a door
nan tūn na isht ūlth pīs sa	a yard
ok a isht ūlth pīs sa	a gallon
tōnch isht ūlth pīs sa	a half bushel
nan isht up pe sa	a measure
ūb bo ha isht ūsh a na	a door lock

nūshshu ka īsht kūsh o' līch e	a towel
tūn nampo īsht kūsh o k'ū'ch ē	a gun wiper
īl le fok a īsht kūsh o k'ū'ch ē	a clothes' brush
īt tē īsht to no līch ē	a hand lever
tūl lē īsht to no līch e	a crow bar
yōk nē īsht pūt ta fa	a plough



TABLE XIII.

This table exhibits compound nouns, with Adjectives suffixed

īsht īsh ko cha ha	a pitcher
īsht īsh ko pūt tūs sa	a pint cup
tūl lē īsht bo a chi to	a sledge
nan īsht īk hūn na chi to	a clock



TABLE XIV.

This table exhibits nouns, which are formed by prefixing a, ai, or i to verbs. The vowel sound prefixed, generally expresses "the place where," or "in which:" a is prefixed to verbs beginning with a consonant; ai and i to verbs beginning with a vowel.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

a fo ha	a rest, or where he rests
a ku cha	a ford
a nu sē	a roost
a pīs sa	a looking glass
a pūl la	a frying pan
a to lē	a ball ground
a tūn na	a loom
a tu ya	the stairs, or a ladder
a wi ha	a deserted place

a yūt ta	a dwelling place
a yu pē	a bath
ai anth lē	the truth, or where it is true
ai ant ta	a dwelling place
ai ĩm pa	a place to eat
ai ĩsh ko	a place to drink
ai ũl bē	the price
ai ũl lē	the price
ai ũlth to	a vessel
ai ulth tē	a fire place
i ĩk sho	where there is none

Words of four syllables, accented on the third

a fo to ha	the place to bore
a ho po nē	the kitchen
a pūl lūs ka	an oven
a sho boh lē	the chimney
a shu a chē	a grindstone
a thlo pul lē	a ford, or pass
a tūl lai a	a setting place
a tūl lo ha	setting places
a tūl lo a	a hymn
a yūm mūs ka	a kneading trough
a yūt tai a	a leaning place
ai a chuk ma	where there is good
ai a push lē	a place to roast
ai ĩk hūn na	a place to learn
ai ĩk lēn na	the middle
ai ĩt tīb bē	a field of battle
ai o ka mē	a wash basin
ai on a sha	a chair, a seat
ai ũlth pe sa	where agreement is made

Words of five syllables, accented on the fourth.

ai a chuk ma ka	a good place
ai it tūt to ba	a swapping place
ai in tōk o bē	a place of indolence
ai o mūn i lē	a chair
ai ok pul lo ka	a bad place
ai ok thlil e ka	a dark place
ai ūn num pul lē	a talking place



TABLE XV.

This table exhibits the last kind of compound *nouns*, with other nouns prefixed.

pūl la a fo ka	a lantern
kūf fē a hon nē	a coffee boiler
ho līs so a pīs sa	a school
pūch ē a nu sē	a pigeon roost
īs su ba ai īm pa	manger, range for horses
shuk ha ai īm pa	hog trough, range for hogs
wōk ai īm pa	cow trough, range for cattle
hūp pē ai ūlth to	a salt cellar
hūp pē chōm pul lē ai ūlth to	a sugar bowl
kūf fē ai ūlth to	a coffee pot
pīsh uk chē ai ūlth to	a milk pan
tīsh ē hum mē ai ūlth to	a pepper box
tōnch ai ūlth to	a corn bin
kūf fē a fo to ha	a coffee mill
tōn chē a fo to ha	a corn mill
chuk ka a tūl lai a	site of a house
ho līs so a tūl lo a	a hymn book
luk fē a yūm mūs ka	where mortar is made
pūs ka a yūm mūs ka	where bread is kneaded
pe nē a yūt tai a	a boat landing

nĭp pĕ ai a push lĕ
 ho lĭs so ai ĭk hŭn na
 nan ai ĭk hŭn na

where meat is roasted
 a school
 a place to learn

TABLE XVI.

*Compound nouns formed by suffixing ushĕ, "a son," or
 "offspring," to other nouns.*

bŭsh push ĕ	a penknife or son of a knife
chuk fush ĕ	a young rabbit
hĭn nŏk shu	a small path
ĭ yush ĕ	a toe
kŭt tu s ĕ	a kitten
nŏk ush ĕ	a shot
nŭn ush ĕ	young fish, or spawn of fish
o fun sĭk	a puppy
ok lush ĕ	a tribe
shuk hush ĕ	a pig
sin tush ĕ	a young snake
ŭl lun sĕ	a babe
wŏk ush ĕ	a calf

a konk ush ĕ	a chicken, or hen's egg
chu fŏk ush ĕ	a needle
ĭb bŭk ush ĕ	a finger
Isht ĭm push ĕ	a teaspoon
ĭs kĭf ush ĕ	a hatchet
ĭs su bush ĕ	a colt
ĭt tom bush ĕ	a small box
ok hĭs sush ĕ	a window
os kul ush ĕ	a fife, a whistle
ŭh bo hush ĕ	a small room, a closet
ŭth le push ĕ	a violin

a ho no lush ě	a small spinning wheel
ĩs sun ľush ush ě	the palate
ĩs sě ko sě mush ě	a kid
ĩsht fo to hush ě	a gimlet

chuk fě ũlth po a ush ě a lamb

TABLE XVII.

*Compound nouns formed by suffixing the word "ũppě" a
"stalk" or "trunk" to other nouns.*

bĩs sũp pě	a brier
bũsh pũp pě	a knife handle
cha hũp pě	a hoe handle
nus sũp pě	an oak tree
o tũp pě	a chesnut tree
põnk ũp pě	a grape vine
tõnch ũp pě	a corn stalk, or a cob
tõnch am pě	an ear of corn

bi hě ũp pě	a mulberry tree
ĩs kĩf ũp pě	an axe helve
ok sők ũp pě	a hickory tree
tők on ũp pě	a peach tree
un kof ũp pě	a percimmon tree

ĩs kĩf ai ũlth pě	an axe helve
tők on ush ũp pě	a plumb tree

hők chu pĩlth kũp pě a dogwood tree

TABLE XVIII.

Compound nouns formed by prefixing "ittē" "wood" or "tree" to other nouns.

it tū būsh a	a saw pit
it tē būsh a	a plank
it tē būsh lē	a sawyer
it tē chan lē	a chopper
it tē hum ma	a red pole or wood
it tē sham fē	a joiner
it tē tīth la	a marked tree
it tūl līk chē	a cherry tree
it tē ulth lē	fire wood
it tē bo shul lē	fragments of wood
it tē che nūl lē	a waggon
it tē fo būs sa	a pole
it tē īsht pūth la	a wedge
it tē ko lo fa	a stump
it tē kūl la ha	a truck wheel
it tē pūt ta po	a bridge, a floor
it tē shīm ma fa	a splinter
it tē tu sha lē	pieces of wood

it tē īsht hūl lūl lē	a sled
it tē kush a yai ya	a crane

TABLE XIX.

Compound nouns formed by prefixing "tūllē" "metal" or "iron," to other words.

tūl la bo a	an anvil
tūl lē bo lē	a blacksmith
tūl lē hōk sē	a button
tūl lē hul lo	a medal

tül lē hūt ta	silver
tül lē kül lo	steel
tül lē kūs sa	a thimble
tül lē shūn na	an iron screw

tül lē a hap lē	a stirrup
tül lē fül lōk to	an iron fork
tül lē ho līs so	money
tül lē ho li ya	alum
tül lē īsht thlum pa	a punch
tül lē po thlo ma	a steel spring

tül lē īsht fo to ha	a drill
tül le īsht kūs se lē	pincers, tongs

tül lē īt tē ta kül lē	a chain
------------------------	---------

TABLE XX.

Compound nouns which are names applied to different parts of the human body.

i yīsh ke	the great toe
i yōk chush	the toe nail
i yulth kē	the calf of the leg

īb būk īs ka	the wrist
īb būk īsh ke	the thumb
i yē muk sōk	the ankle
i yin champ ko	the shin
i yush ūlth lē	the little toe
nīsh kīn lūp pa	a blind eye
nīsh kīn ni hē	the eye ball

nīsh kīn toh bē	a dim eye
nōk sē son nē	a rib bone
no tē pok ta	a double tooth

hōk sīb bīsh ūl mo	a cropt ear
īb būk bo nūn ta	a fist
i yin kūl la ha	the knee pan
i yin kūl lōnk shīsh	the ham string
i yin kūt to ha	the heel

hōk sīb bīsh thlīt tīl lē	the wax of the ear
īb būk in shun kūn nē	the elbow
īb būk tīl lo kūch ē	the wrist joint
i ye holth kē sōn nē	the shin bone
nīsh kīn shil līnk chē	the eye lash

—♦—

TABLE XXI.

Compound nouns formed by suffixing or prefixing nīppē, "flesh," or "meat," to other words.

hai yi chē nīp pē	the tender loin
īs sē nīp pē	venison
ni ta nīp pē	bear meat
shuk ha nīp pē	pork
wōk nīp pē	beef
chuk fē ūlth po a nīp pē	mutton
nīp pē hon nē	cooked meat
nīp ūlth push a	roasted meat
nīp pē thla bo cha	meat thoroughly cooked
nīp pē shīl la	dried meat
nīp pē hum ma	a mulatto

TABLE XXII.

Compound nouns formed by suffixing hīshē, "hair," or "leaf," to other nouns.

tōnch hīsh ē	corn fodder
a kōnk hīsh ē	hen feathers
chu shōk hīsh ē	a mane
īt tē hīsh ē	the leaf of a tree
kin ta hīsh ē	beaver fur

īm o sa na hīsh ē	the eyebrow
hōk sun tūp pai yī hīsh ē	the earlock
chuk fē ūlth po a hīsh ē	sheep wool

TABLE XXIII.

Compound nouns, formed by prefixing nā and nan, a "being," or "thing," to verbs.

nan chum pa	a buyer, from chumpa to buy
nā fo ka	cloth
nā hul lo	a white man
nā ho yo	a seeker
nan kōn chē	a seller
nan pīs sa	a spy
nan po ta	a borrower
nan tūn na	a weaver
nan tūn na	cloth

nan a chun lē	a tailor
nan im po ta	a borrower
nan īt hūn na	a learner
nan ūch e fa	a laundress
nan ūn no lē	a teller
nan ūp pe sa	a director
nan tūp pūs kē	a handkerchief
nan īsht tūn na	a shuttle
nan īsht we kē	scales, steelyards

TABLE XXIV

Compound words which cannot well be arranged in any of the previous tables. The words of this table are accented on the last syllable but one.

fūl lōk na	a yellow squirril
in cha he	his spurs, of a fowl
in chūsh a	his rattles
i nūk ē	his sting, or his bullet
lūk fūp pa	a lick
luk fūt ta	chalk
nūn i yē	a fin
nūn ūp pa	a water snake
ok chi to	a flood
ok hi na	a water course
ok hūt ta	the sea
ok toh bē	a fog
ok ūth lē	edge of water
pansh toh bē	white hair
pīsh uk chē	milk
pōnk ok chē	juice of the grape
pūsh īk bē	a baker
shuk hūt ta	an opossum
shūp īk bē	a hatter
sīn tu lo	a rattlesnake
tek chīk sho	a bachelor
tek chīl lē	a widower
tōnch ni hē	a kernel of corn
tōnch peh na	seed corn
tōnch push ē	corn meal
tōn ful la	tonfoolla

chuk īl līs sa
fūn nē shūp ha
hīt tuk chu bē

a deserted house
the mistletoe
dust, ashes

hīt tuk ya na	embers
hōt tōk holk pa	a caterpillar
hōt tōk ɪl lē	a corpse
hōt tōk lu sa	a negro
hōt tōk thlīp push	a henhawk
hūp pē lōk chē	a grain of salt
hūsh shē ku cha	sunrise
īsh kut nu sē	laudanum
īt tuk shīl la	thirsty
ko wē chi to	a lion
kūt tē hol ba	a thorn
luk fa nu na	a brickkiln
luk fē nu na	a brick
nīt tōk hul lo	the sabbath
nīt tōk o mē	moonlight
nōk a bi la	a ladle to melt lead in
nūn ē chi to	a whale
nūn nē cha ha	a mountain
ok sōk ha he	a walnut
ok thlūch ōn ko	sloppy
pūch o sho ba	a turtle dove
pūs ka hōk shup	the crust of bread
pūs ka kūl lo	a cracker
pūsk āl wūsh a	a nut cake, fried bread
shuk shuk pul lo	a gourd
shuk ūn num pa	a fable
sin tē lu sa	a black snake
sin tē shau ē	the largest kind of serpents
tīk ba he ka	a guide
tīsh ē hum ma	paint
to bē hul lo	peas
tōnch chīl lu ka	shelled corn
tōnch hīl lu ha	roasting ear, green corn
tōnch ē hōk shup	corn husk
tūsh ka pa ya	death whoop

ũb ba hõt tők	an angel
ũb ba tũl la	a shelf
ũn nump e shě	a disciple, a lieutenant
yők ně chĩl luk	a pit
yők ně fo e	a small yellow wasp

bok ũs se tũl lě	the mouth of a brook
fo e bi lĩsh kě	a honey bee
fon ně kom mĩch ẽ	the rheumatism
fũl lũm mě fi chĩk	the north star
ho lĩs so pĩs sa	a scholar
ho lĩs so sha lě	a post boy
ho tĩlth ko fĩn ka	the hooping cough
hõt tők ik ha na	an acquaintance
hũp pě chõm pul lě	sugar
hũsh shě bũl luk ta	the full moon
hũsh shě ũm mo na	the new moon
hũsh a ku cha ka	east
hũsh nĩn nők a ya	the moon
ik fu ka sũt ta	surcingle
ĩsh kut ho i ta	an emetic
ĩsh kut ik fi a	a cathartic
ĩsh tuk fo a ta	sideways
ĩs kĩf fa chĩl luk	the eye of an axe
ĩs kĩf fa pũt ha	a broad axe
ĩs sě ko so ma	a goat
i yũb hě hus kě	a stocking
kũl lě ho fo bě	a well
liu ők bĩk e lě	an andiron
luk fě chũk ĩs sa	mortar
nők ẽ kũm mũs sa	pewter
no tě hut tu pa	the tooth ache
nũn ẽ pũt tũs sa	a flat fish
nũn ně chě shin to	a mound
o ba la fo ka	pantaloons

o ka fo yu ha	an eddy
o ka fūl la ma	the deluge
o ka hau ūsh ko	vinegar
o ka kūp pūs sa	cold water
ok hūt ta chi to	the ocean
ok īsh ko sha lē	a drunkard
ok lush in la	a foreigner
o nūt ok thlin lē	daybreak
pīsh uk chē hum mē	sour milk
pu no kūm mūs sa	flax
pūs ka bo shul lē	a crumb of bread
shu lush ūn na thla	a shoe peg
sīt ta lūp push kē	a riband
ūb be ka lōk na	the yellow fever
ūn num pa sha lē	a messenger
ūs sun nōk lōk na	a brass kettle
wōk hōk shup hum ma	sole leather
wōk hōk shupshuk chas	saddle bags
yōk nē mūt ta lē	a plain
yūn nūt ho chuk wa	fever and ague



A few adjectives have a plural form; but generally adjectives have but one form in both numbers.



TABLE XXV.

This table exhibits a few adjectives which are changed when used in the plural number.

Singular.	Plural.	
chi to	ho che to	big
ok chīm ma lē	ok chīm mush lē	green
īb būk to kon lē	īb būk to kush lē	blunt
pūt ha	ho pūt ka	wide
tūn nōk bē	tūn nūl la	crooked

ok shau ah lě	ok shau ush lě	fair complexion
ũl lo ta	ũl lo lu a	full
a chuk ma	ho chuk ma	good
yush ko lo lě	yush ko lush lě	small
is kīt i ně	chě pin ta	small
fũb būs sa	fũb būs po a	slime



TABLE XXVI.

OF NUMBERS.

The principal accent is generally on the first and last syllables.

a chũf a	one
tuk lo	two
tu chi na	three
ush ta	four
tũlth la pě	five
hũn na lě	six
un tuk lo	seven
un tu chi na	eight
chũk a lě	nine
puk o lě	ten
au a chũf a	eleven
au a tuk lo	twelve
au a tu chi na	thirteen
au a hũsh ta	fourteen
au a tũlth la pě	fifteen
au a hũn na lě	sixteen
au a hun tuk lo	seventeen
au a hun tu chi na	eighteen
ah bě chũk a lě	nineteen
puk o lě tuk lo	twenty
a ku cha a chũf a	twenty one
a ku cha tuk lo	twenty two
a ku cha tu chi na	twenty three

a ku cha ush ta	twenty four
puk o lē tu chi na	thirty
a ku cha a chūf a	thirty one
a ku cha tūlth la pē	thirty five
puk o lē ush ta	forty
puk o lē tūlth la pē	fifty
puk o lē hūn na lē	sixty
puk o lē un tuk lo	seventy
puk o lē un tu chi na	eighty
puk o lē chūk a le	ninety
tūlth le pa a chūf a	one hundred
tūlth le pa a chūf a cha }	one hundred and one
a chūf a ai e na }	
tūlth le pa a chūf a cha }	one hundred and ten
puk o le ai e na }	
tūlth le pa sūp pok nē a chūf a	1000, or old hundred
tūlth le pa sūp pok nē tuk lo	two thousand
tūlth le pa sūp pok nē puk o lē	ten thousand
tūlth le pa sūp pōk nē puk-	} ten thousand five hun-
o le tūlth le pa tūlth la pē	
puk o le tuk lo a ku cha }	
ush ta	dred and twenty four

tīk ba	first
a tuk la	second
a tu chi na	third
ai ush ta	fourth
īsh tūlth la pē	fifth
īsh tūn na lē	sixth
īsh tūn tuk lo	seventh
īsh tūn tu chi na	eighth
īsh tūn chūk a lē	ninth
īsh tūn puk o lē	tenth
īsh tūn au a chūf a	eleventh
īsh tūn au a tuk lo	twelfth

isht au a tu chi na	thirteenth
isht au a hush ta	fourteenth
isht au a tũlth la pẽ	fifteenth
isht au a hũn na lẽ	sixteenth
isht au a hun tuk lo	seventeenth
isht au a hun tu chi na	eighteenth
isht ah bẽ chũk a lẽ	nineteenth
isht puk o lẽ tuk lo	twentieth
isht a ku cha a chũf a	twenty first
isht puk o lẽ tu chi na	thirtieth
isht puk o lẽ chũk a lẽ	ninetieth
isht tũlth le pa a chũf a	one hundredth
isht tũlth le pa sũp pok nẽ	} one thousandth
a chũf a	

hĩm mun na	once
hĩt tuk la ha	twice
hĩt tu chi na ha	thrice
ush ta ha	four times
tũlth la pẽ ha	five times
hũn na lẽ ha	six times
un tuk lo ha	seven times
un tu chi na ha	eight times
chũk a lẽ ha	nine times
puk o lẽ ha	ten times
au a chũf a ha	eleven times
puk o lẽ tuk lo ha	twenty times
puk o lẽ tu chi na ha	thirty times

hĩm mun na ha	first time
hĩt tuk la ha	second time
a tu chin a ha	third time
ai ush ta ha	fourth time
isht tũlth la pẽ ha	fifth time

isht hūn na lē ha	sixth time
isht un tok lo ha	seventh time
isht un tu chi na ha	eighth time
isht chūk a lē ha	ninth time
isht puk o lē ha	tenth time
isht au a chuf a ha	eleventh time
isht puk o lē tuk lo ha	twentieth time
isht puk o lē tu chin a ha	thirtieth time

TABLE XXVII.

This table exhibits the common mode of expressing the gender of nouns.

nōk nē	a male	tēk	a female
hōt tōk nōk nē	a man	hōt tōk oho yo	a woman
a kōnk nōk nē	a hen	a kōnk tek	a hen
chuk fē nōk nē	a ram	chuk fē tek	an ewe
is sē nōk nē	a buck	is sē tek	a doe
ok fo chush nōk nē	a drake	ok fo chush tek	a duck
shīl lōk lōk nōk nē	a gander	shīl lōk lōk tek	a goose
shuk ha nōk nē	a boar	shuk ha tek	a sow
wōk nōk nē	a bull	wōk tek	a cow

Other distinctions of a similar nature.

wōk	cattle
wōk ho būk	a steer
wōk tok sūl lē	an ox
wōk ūt a nūp pa	a yearling
shuk ha	swine
shuk ha ho būk	a barrow

TABLE XXVIII.

Comparison of Adjectives.

a chuck' ma	good
a chuck ma in sha' lě	better
a chuck ma in sha' ta lě	best
ok pul lo	bad
ok pul lo in sha' lě	worse
ok pul lo in sha' ta lě	worst
lau a	much
lau a in sha' lě	more
lau a in sha' ta lě	most
is kīt i nē	little
is kīt i nē ik lau o	less
is kīt i nē ik lau o ta' ha	least
chi to	large
chi to in sha' lě	larger
chi to in sha' ta lě	largest
lōk na	yellow
lōk na in sha' lě	more yellow
lōk na in sha' ta lě	most yellow

hōt tōk a chuk' ma	a good man
hōt tōk a chuck ma in sha' lě	a better man
hōt tōk a chuk ma in sha' ta lě	the best man
ūl la nōk nē ok pul' lo	a bad boy
ūl la nōk nē ok pul lo in sha' lě	a worse boy
ūl la nōk nē ok pul lo in sha' ta lě	the worst boy

A chuk ma fe na'.	It is very good.
Che ku sē fe na'.	Quite soon, very soon.
Cha lit i a'.	Go fast.
Lo mūt i a'.	Go slow.
Sūk kūl lo.	I am strong.
Sūk kūl lo kūt chin sha lī lě.	I am stronger than thou.

Sūk kŭl lo kŭt in sha la lĭl lĕ.	I am the strongest.
Chĭk kŭl lo.	Thou art strong.
Chĭk kŭl lo kŭt ĭs san sha lĕ.	Thou art stronger than I.
Chĭk kŭl lo kŭt ĭsh in sha ta ha', or, chĭk kŭl lo kut in shat ĭsht ta lĕ' kŭl lo'.	} Thou art the strongest, he is strong.
Kŭl lo kŭt an sha lĕ'.	
Kŭl lo kŭt chin sha lĕ'.	He is stronger than I.
Kŭl lo kŭt in sha ta ha', or	} He is the strongest.
Kŭl lo hŭt in sha ta lĕ'.	
Pĭk kŭl lo.	We are strong.
Pĭk kŭl lo kŭt e chi sha lĕ'.	We are stronger than thou.
Pĭk kŭl lo kŭt ĭl lin sha lĕ'.	We are stronger than he.
Pĭk kŭl lo kŭt in shat e ta lĕ', or, pĭk kŭl lo kŭt in shat pĭt ta ha'.	} We are the strongest.

sŭs kĭt i nĕ	I am small
sŭs kĭt i nĕ kŭt ōk chĭl lau o'	I am smaller than thou
sŭs kĭt i nĕ kŭt ĭk lau o sŭt ta ha'	I am the smallest

TABLE XXIX.

Pronouns.

ŭnno	I	ŭn no	mine	ŭn no a	me
chĭsh no	thou	chĭsh no	thine	chĭsh no a	thee
————	he, she	ĭl lap	his, hers	————	him
1 ĭ pĭsh no	we	pĭsh no	ours	pĭsh no a	us
2 hŭp pĭsh no	we	hŭp pĭsh no	ours	hŭp pĭsh no a	us
hŭch ĭsh no	ye	hŭch ĭsh no	yoŭrs	hŭch ĭsh no a	you
————	they	ĭl lap	theirs	————	them

NOTE AS TO PISH-NO.—It is sometimes used in the dual number, and sometimes in the plural. It is used in the dual number when the person speaking, and the person spo-

ken to are both the subject of the conversation. It is used in the plural number when two or more persons are speaking to others. As to *huppishno*, it is used only in the plural, as *pishno* is in the dual. As this distinction prevails, not only as to the *number* of pronouns, but as to that of verbs, it should be remembered. It may be easily distinguished by calling *pishno* the first plural, and *huppishno* the second.

kūt ta	who
kūt ta (add īm or into a noun)	whose
as, kut ta īm īs su ba,	whose horse
kūt ta hō	whom
kūt tē mam po	which, of <i>two</i>
kūt tē ma ko	which, of <i>many</i>
nan ta	what

ūm mē	mine
chīm mē	thine
īm mē	his or hers
1 pīm mē	ours
2 hup pīm mē	ours
hūch īm mē	yours
ok lat īm mē	theirs

ūn no ōk in lē	myself, or my own
chish no ōk in lē	thyself, thy own
īl la pōk in lē	himself, herself, his own
1 pīsh no ōk in lē	ourselves, our own
2 hūp pīsh no ōk in lē	ourselves, our own
hūch īsh no ōk in lē	yourselves, your own
īl la pōk in lē	themselves, their own

il lap a yu ka	each
il lap a chūf ai yu ka or a chūf a yu ka }	every one
kūn nē mam po	either of <i>two</i>
kūn nē ma	either of <i>many</i> or <i>any</i>
ke iu mīn ka	neither
il lūp pa	this
yūm ma	that
a chūf a	other
mo ma	all
chu mē	such
in la	another one



TABLE XXX.

Pronouns prefixed to nouns.

1st. *Such as are prefixed to the names of the members of the body.*

SINGULAR NUMBER.

1st person.	Translation.	2d person.	3d person.
sū chun kūsh	my heart	chē chun kūsh	chun kūsh
sai yē	my foot	chi yē	i yē
sūf fon nē	my bone	chīf fon nē	fon nē
sūf ful lup	my shoulder	chīf ful lup	ful lup
si ōk shup	my skin	chi ōk shup	hōk shup
sūn nīp pē	my flesh	chīn nīp pē	nīp pē
sūp pan shē	my hair	chīp pan shē	pan shē
si ōk nīp	my body	chi ōk nīp	hōk nīp
sūb būk	my hand	chīb būk	īb būk
sūs shūk ba	my arm	chīs shūk ba	shūk ba

PLURAL NUMBER.

1st plural—1st person.	2d plural—1st person.	2d person.	3d person.
pě chunkush	hūp pě chun—	hūch ě chun—	ok la ckun—
pi yě	hūp pi yě	hūch i yě	i ye
pīf fon nē	hūp pīf fon ne	hūch īf fon nē	fon ne
pīf ful lup	hūp pīf ful lup	hūch īf ful lup	ful lup
pi ok shup	hūp pi ōk shup	hūch i ōk shup	hok shup
pīn nīp pē	hūp pīn nīp pē	hūch īn nīp pē	nīp pe
pīp pan shē	hūp pīp pan shē	hūch īp pan shē	pan she
pī ōk nīp	hūp pi ōk nīp	hūch i ok nīp	hok nīp
pīb būk	hūp pīb būk	hūch īb būk	īb būk
pīs shūk ba	hūp pīs shūk ba	hūch īs shūk ba	sh ūk ba

2d. *A few other words to which the pronoun is prefixed in the same manner.*

SINGULAR NUMBER.

1st person.	Translation.	2d person.	3d person.
sūt tek chē	my wife	chīt tek chē	tek chē
sūb bai yē	my neighbor	chīb bai yē	īb bai yē
sūs so	my son	chīs so	ush ē
sūs so tek	my daughter	chīs so tek	o she' tīk
sūp pūf	my dog	chīp pūf	īp pūf

PLURAL NUMBER.

1st plural—1st person.	2d plural—1st person.	2d person.	3d person.
pīt tek chē	hūp pīt tek chē	hūch īt tek chē	ok la tek che
pīb bai yē	hūp pīb bai yē	hūch īb bai yē	īb bai yē
pīs so	hūp pīs so	hūch īs so	ush e
pīs so tek	hūp pīs so tek	hūch īs so tek	o she tik
pīp pūf	hūp pīp pūf	hūch īp pūf	īp pūf

3d Such as are prefixed to other nouns, than the above, which begin with a consonant.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

1st person.	Translation.	2d person.	3d person.
an ba ta	my bag	chin ba ta	in ba ta
an bŭsh po	my knife	chin bŭsh po	in bush po
an cha he	my hoe	chin cha he	in cha he
an chu la	my fox	chin chu la	in chu la
an hīt tuk	my powder	chin hīt tuk	in hīt tuk
an kŭl lē	my spring	chin kŭl lē	in kŭl lē

PLURAL NUMBER.

1st plu.—1st person.	1st plu.—2d person.	2d person.	3d person.
pin ba ta	hŭp pin ba ta	hŭch in bata	ok la in ba ta
pin bŭsh po	hŭp pin bŭsh po	hŭch inbushpo	ok la in bush po
pin cha he	hŭp pin cha he	hŭch in cha he	ok la in cha he
pin chu la	hŭp pin chu la	hŭch in chu la	ok la in chu la
pin hīt tuk	hŭp pin hīt tuk	hŭch in hīt tuk	ok la in hīt tuk
pin kŭl lē	hp pin kŭl lē	hŭch in kŭl le	ok la in kŭl le

4th. Such as are prefixed to nouns which begin with a vowel.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

ŭm ĩs sē	my deer	chĭm ĩs se	ĩm ĩs se
ŭm ĩt tē	my tree	chĭm ĩt te	ĩm ĩt te
ŭm oka	my water	chĭm o ka	ĩm o ka
ŭm o kŏk	my swan	chĭm o kŏk	ĩm o kŏk
ŭm ũl la	my child	chĭm ul la	ĩm ul la

PLURAL NUMBER.

pĭm ĩs sē	hŭp pĭm is sē	hŭch ĩm ĩs sē	ok la ĩm ĩs sē
pĭm ĩt te	hŭp pĭm ĩt tē	hŭch ĩm ĩt tē	ok la ĩm ĩt tē
pĭm o ka	hŭp pĭm o ka	hŭch ĩm o ka	ok la ĩm o ka
pĭm o kŏk	hŭp pĭm o kŏk	hŭch ĩm o kŏk	ok la ĩm o kŏk
pĭm ũl la	hŭp pĭm ũl la	hŭch ĩm ũl la	ok la ĩm ũl la

TABLE XXXI.

Short sentences to illustrate the foregoing, in composition.

Illüppa binnilille'.	I sit here.
Chiubbeka.	Thou art sick.
Iatuk.	He has gone.
Illiache'.	1 We will go.
Illobiache'.	2 We will go.
Büchikkullo.	Ye are strong.
Oklat nusë.	They are asleep.

Küttëmä ishiatukko.	Where didst thou go?
Osapa ialëtuk.	I went to the field.
Küttahosh inhoa?	Who called him?
Unno.	I.
Küttahosh iachi?	Who shall go?
Chishno.	Thou.
Küttahosh chëpesaha?	Who saw thee!
Yümma	He, or that one.
Küttëmä hikia?	Where is he?
Ya hik ia.	Yonder.
Küttahosh illüppa ikbë?	Who made this?
Pishno.	We.
kuttahökkö im'ikbëtukko?	For whom was it made
Chishnoa.	Thee.
Küttahosh chïmma?	Who gave it thee?
Okla yümma.	Those people, they.
Illüppüt kütta inholissoha?	Whose book is this?
Umme.	Mine.
Yümmütkütta inshappoyo?	Whose hat is that?
Chïmme.	Thine.
Illüppüt kütta inbüshpoyo?	Whose knife is this?
Imme.	His.
Kütta imïssuba ishpißsaha?	Whose horse didst thou see?
Ipïmme	Ours.

Kutta intōncheo chumpaha?	Whose corn did he buy?
Hūppimmē.	Ours.
Kūttahosh inholisso kūnnia?	Whose books are lost?
Hūchimmē.	Yours.
Kutta imissubahosh kūnnia?	Whose horses are lost?
Immē.	Theirs.
Kūttahō imūnnumpulachi?	To whom shall he speak?
Unnoa.	Me.
Kūttaho inhoa?	Whom did he call?
Chīshnoa.	Thee.
Kūttahō pīssaha?	Whom did he see?
Yūmma,	Him, that one.
Kūttahō inholo?	Whom does he love?
Pīshnoa.	Us.
Kūttahō hoyo?	Whom did he seek?
Hāchīshnoa, or	You, or
okla yūmma.	Those people, them.
Kūttēmampokōkkosh a- chukma?	Which of the two is good?
Illūppa.	This one. [take?
Kūttēmako īshīshēha?	Which of <i>many</i> didst thou
Yūmma.	That one.
Nantahō īshpīssaha?	What didst thou see?
Nantahō chēbūnna?	What dost thou want?
Illūppōkkosh nantahō?	What is this?
Illūppūt nīttōk nantahō?	What day is this?
Nantahō?	What is it?
Ulla nōknē ūbbekakasho.	The boy who was sick.
Hōttōk inshappo okpullo kūsho.	The man whose hat was spoiled.
Hōttōk īshpīssa'kūsho.	The man whom thou sawest.
Būshpo chūmpūllēkūsho.	The knife which I bought.
Hushē olaka.	The birds that sing.
Illūppōkko sūbūnnakamo.	This is what I wanted.

Ummehash ikia.	Let mine go, or mine shall go.
Chishnoash ikimpa.	Let thine eat, or thine may eat.
Immēash iktoksüllē.	Let his walk, or his may walk.
Pimmēhūt illē.	Ours are dead.
Pimmēhūt chunna.	Ours are lean, or poor.
Hüchimmēūt nia.	Yours are fat.
Oklaimmēhūt küllō.	Theirs are strong.
Unnoōkint ialahinla.	I can go myself.
Chishoōkint ishpißsahinla.	Thou canst see it thyself.
Illapōkint mintē.	He is coming himself.
Umīssuba okinlē.	My own horse.
Chīmīssuba okinlē.	Thy own horse.
Imosapa okinlē.	His own field.
Holīssō inshē mīnka.	Each has a book.
Ullanōknē üt holīssō inshē } ayuka.	Every boy has a book.
Künnēmampomōkkia ikia.	Either of the two may go.
Künnēmampoiklo.	Neither of two will come.
Achūfakia ikachukmo.	None are good.
Holīssō imma mīnka, or } Holīssō ittūchufalē mīnka.	Give each a book.
Ulla moma imūnnumpullē.	Speak to every boy.
Tōkon künnēmampokia ishē.	Take either peach.
Tōkon künnēmampokia } ishīshēna'.	Take neither peach.
Achūfakia chīkeshokia.	Take none of them.
<hr/>	
Hūshkünnēmēkūthūch- } eachukma.	Some of you are good.
Ucha foakūt pemaya.	A few were idle.
Inlato tonksüllē achukma.	Others worked well.
Künnēmakia okpullokeiu.	Neither is there any bad one.
Momūt ansha kamo, or } Momakamo.	They were all here.
Issuba yūmma chumēho } chumpūlla hinla.	Such a horse I would buy.
Künniomēkūt illeyuppa.	Some are happy.
Unnontē yumekia inlat il- } būsha.	But others are wretched.

TABLE XXXII.

The four following tables consist principally of Verbs.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

a chē	to say
ah nē	to think
an sha	to sit
an ta	to stay
bah lē	to job
bo lē	to strike
boh lē	to place
būsh lē	to wring
būn na	to want
būsh shē	to wilt
būsh lē	to cut with a knife
chan lē	to chop
che lē	to bring forth
chi ya	to sit down
chum pa	to buy
chulth lē	to rive, to cut cloth for a garment
chūf fa	to run
fah lē	to wave
fīm mē	to scatter
fo ha	to rest
fūm mē	to whip
hah ka	to loll
hap lē	to stamp
ha wa	to gape
he lē	to fly, plural
hí ha	to groan
hík ka	to fly
hīlth la	to dance
hok chē	to plant
hok lē	to catch

hol bē	to boil
hon nē	to cook
hop pē	to bury
ho ya	to drip
ho yo	to search
hōk lo	to hear
huf ka	to dry
buk mē	to set on fire
hu sē	to pound
hū wa	to smell
hūm mē	to stroke
i a	to go
īk bē	to make
īl lē	to die
īm ma	to give
īm pa	to eat
īsh ē	to take
īsh ko	to drink
īs sa	to quit
īs so	to smite
kah lē	to bet
kai ya	to fill, by eating
kīs lē	to nibble
kīth lē	to gnaw
ko lē	to break earthen
kōn chē	to sell
kul lē	to dig
kun ta	to whistle
kūl lē	to scratch
kūs sa	to ring
līb bē	to blaze
liu a	to burn
lōk sha	to sweat
lu fē	to husk
luh mē	to hide

lush ka	to tie
mah lē	to blow
min tē	to come away
mūk a	to say
mūl lē	to leap
nīp lē	to mangle
no wa	to walk
nūlth lē	to sting
nu sē	to sleep
o chē	to draw water
of fo	to grow
ok cha	to awake
ok ha	to win back
o la	to sound
o tē	to kindle a fire
pa ya	to halloo
pi la	to send
pīsh ē	to suck
pīs sa	to see
po ta	to borrow
pum fa	to blow
puth lē	to fold up
pūn na	to twist
pūs ka	to bake
pūth lē	to split
shah lē	to carry
sham tē	to shave
shi pa	to stretch
shīl lē	to curry
shīm mē	to split
shīp pa	to abate
shiu a	to stink
shūn nē	to spin
shum fē	to strip
shun ka	to smoke a pipe

sĭlth hě	to track
sők kě	to overtake
tah lě	to finish
ta ně	to rise
thlam fě	to draw lines
thlim fa	to cramp, in the limbs
thlum fě	to skin
thlump lě	to bleed
tith lě	to make a tree
to ba	to become, or to make
to fa	to spit
tők chě	to tie
to lě	to play ball
toh no	to hire, to incite
top lě	to push
tüp lě	to break off
tüşh kě	to lie down
tul lě	to frisk
tunsh pa	to make haste
tiu wě	to open
űb bě	to kill
űl la	to arrive at
űm mo	to pluck off
űn ně	to pour in
űp pa	to eat
űt ta	to dwell
um pa	to rain
we lě	to rob
wi ha	to move, as a family
wo ha	to howl
yai ya	to cry
yĭm mě	to believe
yi u pě	to bathe
yup pa	to rejoice, or to laugh
yuh le	to sift

TABLE XXXIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

a chif a	to wash
a chi ba	to be tedious
a chīsh ē	to scent
a chun lē	to sew
a fo lē	to wind
a he ka	to owe, to trust
a hūm mē	to annoint
a ho ba	to seem
a pīt ta	to load a gun
a pūl lē	to kiss
ai ūl lē	to wash the head
ais ki a	to fix
ai yiu a	to pick up
ba hūf fē	to gore
bē lōk shē	to wither
bē thīb lē	to single out
bē chul lē	to bend wood
bīn ni lē	to sit
bīt te pa	to lay hands on
bai ūl lē	to march
bo kul lē	to bend a sapling
bo nul lē	to roll up
bo to lē	to powder
būl la lē	to crawl
būsh pul lē	to sweep
cha hīk lē	to limp
che nūl lē	to roll, as a wheel
chi lo fa	to pay
chīl lo fa	to drop, as leaves
chī lu ka	to shell
chī nīf fē	to pinch
ehīs so ha	to rattle, as hail

chuk o wa	to enter
fě hop lě	to satisfy
fě o pa	to breathe
fīch up lě	to turn off, as a road
fīl le ma	to turn over
fo to lě	to grind, to bore
fūl la ma	to return
fūl lo ta	to rove
hai a ka	to appear
hi ah ně	to love
hi e lě	to stand, plus
hīk i a	to stand
hīl lo ha	to thunder
ho chif o	to name
ho chūf fo	to hunger
ho e ta	to puke
ho fah ya	to feel remorse
ho fōn tē	to bring up
ho fūl lě	to grow
ho la bē	to lie
ho lōk shē	to lick
ho pe la	to distribute
ho pan sa	to chew
hō po a	to hunger
ho poh ka	to pick, as a horse picks grass
ho poth la	to become calm in mind
ho po nē	to cook
ho ti na	to count
ho tīlth ko	to cough
hō yūp lě	to weary
hun ku pa	to steal
hut tu pa	to hurt
hūb be na	to receive, as a present

hūb īsh ko	to sneeze
hūl lūl lē	to lay hold of
hūsh a ya	to pout
in ho a	to call him
īk hūn na	to learn
im po na	to know how
ip pe ta	to feed, to give
it tīb bē	to fight
it tīsh ē	to wrestle
it to la	to lie down
kah pul lē	to lay down
kīl le ha	to growl
kīn na fē	to fall as a tree
kīn na lē	—————, plu.
ko būf fē	to break
ko lo fē	to cut square off
ko po lē	to bite
kūl la sha	to cut with shears
kūl lūsh lē	to cut with shears
kūn nūl lē	to move
kūp pa lē	to hold in the mouth
kūlth a lē	to break; as a bile
kūsh o fē	to clean
kūsh ūp lē	to divide
kūs se lē	to bite
kūt tan le	to draw tight round
kūt tūp lē	to head, or prevent
lē bish lē	to warm
lē we lē	to fall, as leaves
līt te lē	to dirty
līt to lē	to mash
lo būf fē	to pluck up
lu shom mē	to complete, to finish
lūp pa lē	to put on the side
ma thlūl lē	to scare

mě thlo fě	to file
mit tūf fě	to open a dam, to burst open
mu cho lě	to shut the eye
mu chuk lě	to wink with both eyes
mūsh moh lě	to wink often
mūsh e lě	to clear off
mūsh o lě	to go out, as fire
na nūp lě	to swallow
nuk fo kě	to remind
nuk hōnk lo	to pity
nuk ko a	to be angry
nuk shīl la	to be hoarse
nuk sho pa	to be afraid
nuk shop lě	to frighten
oi a	to ascend
ok cha ya	to live
ok fa ya	to stab with wood
ōk ko wa	to dismount
ōk kūl lě	to patch
ōk kūm mē	to stop up
o ko mo	to dissolve
ok pūn nē	to spoil
ok tush a	to snow
ok yoh lě	to swim
o lūb bē	to prevent
o lūl lě	to laugh at
o wūt ta	to hunt
pīl le sa	to labor
pok kol lě	to break wood
po nok lo	to inquire
po sho lě	to feel of
po to lě	to touch
po to nē	to guard
po tun no	to covet
push kūn no	to desire food

pāl la lē	to light
pūl la ta	to be home-sick
pūl lūm mē	to be tried
pūth thlo lē	to spark
pūt ta lē	to spread
sē hin ka	to whinny
sha līch ē	to card
sha pul lē	to pack a horse
shīl le lē	to dry
sho boh lē	to smoke
sho fo lē	to swell up
shūl lūl lē	to slide
shūm mūl lē	to lay up or to stick up
shūn nī lē	to wrench
shūt ta lē	to swell
shūt tūp lē	to puff up
sīt to lē	to bind
tah pūl la	to halloo
te hīl lē	to pull up
thli o lē	to pursue
thlīl lūf fē	to tear
thlīp pe lē	to spill
thlīt o fē	to untie
thlōk o fē	to escape
thlo pul lē	to pass through
thlo wūl lē	to play
thlūb aw ka	to snore
thlūt tūp lē	to spill
tīsh e lē	to dispense
tīth le lē	to expel or drive away
tīth lai a	to run
tōk ūf ē	to dip up
tōk ūf fē	to shoot
tok sūl lē	to work
toh ma lē	to lighten

to no lē	to roll
tūb a shē	to mourn
tūk a lē	to hang
tūl la lē	to set
tūl lo a	to sing
tūn nūp lē	to leap
tūs sa lē	to whoop
ūb bah lē	to put into a pen
ūb be ka	to be sick
ūch e ba	to be ugly
ūcho wa	to differ with
ūf fa ma	to meet
ūf ful lē	to stir a liquid
ūb būl lē	to glean
ūl le lē	to weed corn
ūl la ta	to incubate
āl lik chē	to doctor
ālth ko lē	to go, plu.
ūn no lē	to tell
ūs sīlth ha	to beg
ūt tai a	to lean against
ūt tob bē	to pay
ūp pe la	to help
ūp pe sa	to measure
ūp push lē	to roast
ūsh um mē	to mix
wa thlūl lē	to boil
wīl wīl lē	to flap
wōk e lē	to lift up
wūk kūm mē	to open
wūt ta lē	to unfurl
wūt tūm mē	to trip, to open
yūh i fē	to cling to
yīk kul lē	to crisp
yīth le pa	to run

yo pul la	to jest
yu hop lē	to loosen
yūm mūs lē	to knead
yūn nūl lē	to flow
yūp pūl lē	to creep slyly



TABLE XXXIV.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

a chuk ma lē	to make it good
a fa chīl lē	to fasten
a ha ū chē	to find
a ho lūb bē	to lie against
a nuk kīl lē	to envy
a nuk pūl lē	to delight in
a nōk sho lē,	to singe
ha po nōk lo	to listen
hīk īk ia	to walk about
holth pok o na	to dream
ho pun kō yo	to watch, look
i a kai ya	to follow
īb bē ko wa	to bleed at the nose
īb bē tup lē	to stumble
īl būsh a lē	to make wretched, humble
īl la ho bē	to pretend
īm ma hōk sē	to forget
īt ta ho ba	to assemble
īt tūn na lē	to assemble
kē nūs ka lē	to limp
līt tīk fo chē	to grease
mīt tīlth mi ya	to throb
nuk sīl te lē	to choke with a rope
nuk shē ni fa	to choke
nuk tīk rē lē	to choke

ok chē la bē	to thrust out the tongue
ōk ka mo ta	to fondle
ōk ka thlūl lē	to break an egg, or things of the same kind
ok lo bush lē	to dive
ok pūl la lē	to float
ok shun nul lē	to swim
shīt tīl le ma	to despise
ūch a kūl lē	to splice
ūch a līl lē	to excite
ūn nuk būt ta	to be enraged
ūn nuk cha ha	to be troubled in hear
ūn nuk che to	to depend upon
ūn nuk fīl lē	to think
ūn nuk sīt ta	to love
ūn nuk tuk lo	to doubt
ūn nuk tūp pa	to be insatiable
ūn nuk wa ya	to hasten
ūn nuk wī a	to be timid
ūn uum pul lē	to tack
ūn nush ku na	to fancy
ūp pīs sūl le	to straighten
ūp pōk chul lē	to climb
ūp pōk sop lē	to go round
ūp po lus lē	to daub
ūs sīt tē a	to cleave to
ūs sūn na lē	to face, or look at directly
ūt ta pūk lē	to gallop
ūt tōk lūm ma	to hinder
ūt to ko wa	to single out
yau oh līch ē	to itch

TABLE XXXV.

Words of five syllables accented on the fourth.

ai o pīt tūm mē	to pass each other
hūch uk bīth le pa	to kneel
īs sīk ko pa lē	to torment
īt tuk thlūk a fa	to make merry
ōk ka mūs sūl lē	to fasten
ūn nuk ho pe la	to be angry
un nuk thlūk on cha	to start through fear



TABLE XXXVI.

Declension of a Verb in the present tense, through the various Moods in the Active and Passive voices.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

tōk chē, to tie.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

tōk chīl lē,	I tie,
īsh tōk chē,	thou tiest,
tok che,	he ties;
e tōk che,	1 we tie;
e ho tok che,	2 we tie,
hūsh tok che,	ye or you tie,
ok lat tok che,	they tie.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ōk tōk che,	let me tie,
tok che,	tie, or tie thou,
īt tok che,	let him tie;
ke tok che,	1 let us tie;
ke ho tok che	2 let us tie,
ho tok che,	tie, tie ye or you,
ok la kash īk tok che,	let them tie.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

tök ch'il la hin' la,	I may tie,
ish tok cha hin la,	thou mayst tie,
tok cha hin la,	he may tie;
e tok cha hin la,	1 we may tie;
e ho tok cha hin la,	2 we may tie,
hūsh tok cha hin la,	ye or you may tie,
ok lat tok cha hin la,	they may tie.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

tök ch'il lik' ma,	if I tie,
ish tok chik ma,	if thou tie,
tok chik ma,	if he tie;
e tok chik ma,	1 if we tie;
e ho tok chik ma,	2 if we tie,
hūsh tok chik ma,	if ye or you tie,
ok lat tok chik ma,	if they tie.

A Mood by which a desire is strongly expressed.

tök ch'il lik ba no,	O that I may tie,
ish tok chik ba no,	O that thou mayst tie,
tok chik ba no,	O that he may tie;
e tok chik ba no,	1 O that we may tie;
e ho tak chik ba no,	2 O that we may tie,
hūsh tok chik ba no,	O that ye or you may tie,
ok lat tok chik ba no,	O that they may tie.

PARTICIPLE.

tonk chē, tying.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

tūl lōk chē, to be tied.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

sūt tūl lōk chē,	I am tied,
chīt tul lok che,	thou art tied,
tul lok che,	he is tied;
pīt tul lok che,	1 we are tied;
hūp pīt tul lok che,	2 we are tied,
hūch it tul lok che,	ye or you are tied,
ok lat tul lok che,	they are tied.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ik sūt tūl lōk chē,	Let me be tied,
ik chit tul lok che,	be thou tied,
ik tul lok che,	let him be tied;
ik pīt tul lok che,	1 let us be tied;
ik hup pit tul lok che,	3 let us be tied;
ik huch it tul lok che,	be ye or you tied,
ok lat ik tul lok che,	let them be tied.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

sūt tūl lōk cha hin la,	I may be tied,
chīt tūl lok cha hin la,	thou mayst be tied,
tul lok cha hin la,	he may be tied;
pīt tul lok cha hin la,	1 we may be tied;
hup pit tul lok cha hin la,	2 we may be tied,
huch it tul lok cha hin la,	ye or you may be tied,
ok lat tul lok cha hin la,	they may be tied.

A Mood by which desire is strongly expressed.

sūt tūl lōk chīk ba no,	O that I may be tied,
chīt tul lok chik ba no,	O that thou mayst be tied,
tul lok chik ba no,	O that he may be tied;
pīt tul lok chik ba no,	1 O that we may be tied;
hup pit tul lok chik ba no,	2 O that we may be tied,
huch it tul lok chik ba no,	O that ye may be tied,
ok lat tul lok chik ba no,	O that they may be tied.

TABLE XXXVII.

A negative form of the preceding verb:

ACTIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ik tōk cho	not to tie
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

ok tōk cho,	I do not tie,
chik tok cho,	thou dost not tie,
ik tok cho,	he does not tie;
ke tok cho,	1 we do not tie;
ke ho tok cho,	2 we do not tie,
hūch ik tok cho,	ye or you do not tie,
oklat ik tok cho,	they do not tie.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ok tok cho kia,	Let me not tie,
chik tok cho kia,	do not thou tie,
ik tok cho kia,	let him not tie;
ke tok cho kia,	1 let us not tie;
ke ho tok cho kia,	2 let us not tie,
hūch ik tok cho kia,	do ye or you not tie,
ok lat ik tok cho kia	let them not tie.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ok tōk cho ka hin la,	I may not tie,
chik tok cho ka hin la,	thou mayst not tie,
ik tok cho ka hin la,	he may not tie;
ke tok cho ka hin la,	1 we may not tie;
ke ho tok cho ka hin la,	2 we may not tie,
hūch ik tok cho ka hin la,	ye or you may not tie,
ok lat ik tok cho ka hin la,	they may not tie.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

ok tók chuk ma,	If I do not tie,
chik tok chuk ma,	if thou do not tie,
ik tok chuk ma,	if he do not tie;
ke tok chuk ma,	1 if we do not tie;
ke ho tok chuk ma,	2 if we do not tie,
huch ik tok chuk ma,	if ye or you do not tie,
ok lat ik tok chuk ma,	if they do not tie.

A Mood by which desire is strongly expressed.

ok tók chuk ba no,	O that I may not tie;
chik tok chuk ba no,	O that thou mayst not tie,
ik tok chuk ba no,	O that he may not tie;
ke tok chuk ba no,	1 O that we may not tie;
ke ho tok chuk ba no,	2 O that we may not tie,
huch ik tok chuk ba no,	O that ye or you may not tie,
ok lat ik tok chuk ba no,	O that they may not tie.

PARTICIPLE.

ik tonk cho,	not tying.
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PASSIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ik tül lok cho,	not to be tied.
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

ik sūt tül lok cho,	I am not tied,
ik chit tul lok cho,	thou art not tied,
ik tul lok cho,	he is not tied;
ke tul lok cho,	1 we are not tied;
ke ho tul lok cho,	2 we are not tied,
ik huch it tul tok cho,	ye or you are not tied,
ok lat ik tul tok cho,	they are not tied.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ik sūt tūl lōk cho kia,	Let me not be tied,
ik chit tul lok ho kia,	do thou not be tied,
ik tul lok cho kia,	let him not be tied,
ik pit tul lok cho kia	1 let us not be tied;
ik hup pit tul lok cho kia,	2 let us not be tied;
ik huch it tul lok cho kia,	do ye or you not be tied,
ok lat ik tullok cho kia,	let them not be tied.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ik sūt tūl lōk cho ka hin la,	1 may not be tied,
ik chit tul lok cho ka hin la,	thou mayst not be tied,
ik tul lok cho ka hin la,	he may not be tied;
ik pit tul lok cho ka hin la,	1 we may not be tied;
ik hup pit tul lok cho ka } hin la,	2 we may not be tied,
ik huch it tul lok cho ka } hin la,	ye or you may not be tied,
ok lat ik tul lok cho ka } hin la,	they may not be tied.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

ik sūt tūl lōk chuk ma,	If I be not tied,
ik chit tul lok chuk ma,	if thou be not tied,
ik tul lok chuk ma,	if he be not tied;
ik pit tul lok chuk ma,	1 if we be not tied;
ik hup pit tul lok chuk ma,	2 if we be not tied,
ik huch it tul lok chuk ma,	if ye or you be not tied,
ok lat ik tul lok chuk ma,	if they be not tied.

A Mood by which a desire is strongly expressed.

ik sut tul lok chuk ba no,	O that I may not be tied,
ik chit tul lok chuk ba no,	{ O that thou mayst not be tied,
ik tul lok chuk ba no,	{ O that he may not be tied;
ik pit tul lok chuk ba no,	1 O that we may not be tied;
ik hup pit tul lok chuk ba no,	2 O that we may not be tied,
ik huch it tul lok chuk ba no,	O that ye may not be tied,
ok lat ik tul lok chuk ba no,	O that they may not be tied.

TABLE XXXVIII.

A variety of forms designed to exhibit some of the peculiarities of the Chahta language as to its verbs.

ille tök chīl le,	I tie myself,
ish ille tok che,	thou tiest thyself,
ille tok che,	he ties himself:
il lil le tok che,	1 we tie ourselves;
illo hil le tok che.	2 we tie ourselves,
hush ille tok che,	ye or you tie yourselves,
ok lat ille tok che,	they tie themselves.

Negative form of the above.

ök ille tök cho,	I do not tie myself,
chik ille tok cho,	thou dost not tie thyself,
ik ille tok cho,	he does not tie himself,
kil ille tok cho,	1 we do not tie ourselves;
killo hille tok cho,	2 we do not tie ourselves;
huch ik ille tok cho,	ye do not tie yourselves,
oklat ik ille tok cho,	they do not tie themselves.

chīt tök chīl le,	I tie thee,
tok chil le,	I tie him, her or it;
huch it tok chil le,	I tie ye or you,
ok la tok chil le,	I tie them.

is sut tok che,	Thou tiest me,
ish tok che,	thou tiest him, her or it;
ish pit tok che,	1 thou tiest us;
ish hup pit tok che,	2 thou tiest us,
ok la ish tok che,	thou tiest them.

sut tok che,
 chit tok che,
 tok che,
 pit tok che,
 hup pit tok che,
 huch it tok che,
 ok la tok che,

He ties me,
 he ties thee,
 he ties him, her, or it;
 1 he ties us;
 2 he ties us,
 he ties ye or you,
 he ties them.

e chit tok che,
 e tok che,
 e huch it tok che,
 ok la e tok che,

We tie thee,
 we tie him, her or it;
 we tie ye or you,
 whe tie them.

hūs sūt tōk chē,
 hūsh tok che,
 hush pit tok che,
 ok la hush tok che,

Ye or you tie me,
 ye or you tie him her or it
 ye or you tie us,
 ye or you tie them.

ok lat sūt tok chē,
 ok lat chit tok she,
 ok lat tok che,
 ok lat pit tok che,
 ok lat hup pīt tok che,
 ok lat huch it tok che,
 ok lat tok che,

They tie me,
 they tie thee,
 they tie him, her, or it;
 1 they tie us;
 2 they tie us,
 they tie ye or you,
 they tie them.

—♦—

Negative Form.

ok chīt tōk cho,	I do not tie thee,
ok tok cho.	I do not tie him, her, or it,
ok hūch it tok cho,	I do not tie ye or you,
ok la ok tok cho,	I do not tie them.

chik sut tok cho,	Thou dost not tie me,
chik tok cho,	thou dost tie him, her, or it,
chik pit tok cho,	thou dost not tie us,
ok la chit tok cho,	thou dost not tie them.

ik sut tok cho,	He does not tie me,
ik chit tok cho,	he does not tie thee,
ik tok cho,	he does not tie him, her;
ik pit tok cho,	1 he does not tie us;
ik hup pit tok cho,	2 he does not tie us,
ik huch it tok cho,	he does not tie ye or you,
ok la ik tok cho,	he does not tie them.

ke chit tok cho,	We do not tie thee,
ke tok cho,	we do not tie him, her or it,
ke huch it tok cho,	we do not tie ye or you.
ok la ik tok cho,	we do not tie them.

huch ik sut tok cho,	Ye or you do not tie me,
huch ik tok cho,	ye or you do not tie him,
huch ik pit tok cho,	ye or you do not tie us,
ok la huch ik tok cho,	ye or you do not tie them.

ok lat ik sut tok cho,	They do not tie me,
ok lat ik chit tok cho,	they do not tie thee,
ok lat ik tok cho,	they do not tie him;
ok lat ik pit tok cho,	1 they do not tie us;
ok lat ik hup pit tok cho,	2 they do not tie us,
ok lat ik huch it tok cho,	they do not tie ye or you,
ok lat ik tok cho,	they do not tie them.

TABLE XXXIX.

chin chum pūl lē,
 in chum pul le,
 hūch in chum pul le,
 ok la in chum pul le,

I buy of thee,
 I buy of him;
 I buy of ye or you,
 I buy of them.

ʔs san chum pa,
 ish in chum pa,
 ish pin chum pa,
 ok la ish in chum pa,

Thou buyest of me,
 thou buyest of him or her;
 thou buyest of us,
 thou buyest of them.

an chum pa,
 chin chum pa,
 in chum pa,
 pin chum pa,
 hup pin chum pə,
 huch in chum pa,
 ok la in chum pa,

He buys of me,
 he buys of thee,
 he buys of him or her;
 1 he buys of us;
 2 he buys of us,
 he buys of ye or you,
 he buys of them.

e chin chum pa,
 il lin chum pa,
 e huch in chum pa,
 ok la il lin chum pa,

We buy of thee,
 we buy of him or her;
 we buy of ye or you,
 we buy of them.

hūs san chum pa,
 hush in chum pa,
 hush pin chum pa,
 ok la hush in chum pa,

Ye or you buy of me,
 ye or you buy of him;
 ye or you buy of us,
 ye or you buy of them.

ok lat an chum pa,
 ok lat chin chum pa,
 ok lat in chum pa,
 ok lat pin chum pa,
 ok lat hup pin chum pa,
 ok lat huch in chum pa,
 ok lat huch in chum pa,

They buy of me,
 they buy of thee,
 they buy of him, her;
 1 they buy of us;
 2 they buy of us,
 they buy of ye or you,
 they buy of ye or you.

ok chin chum po,
 ok in chum po,
 ok huch in chum po,
 ok la ok in chum po,

I do not buy of thee,
 I do not buy of him;
 I do not buy of ye or you,
 I do not buy of them.

chik san chum po,
 chik in chum po,
 chik pin chum po,
 ok la chik in chum po,

Thou dost not buy of me,
 thou dost not buy of him;
 thou dost not buy of us,
 thou dost not buy of them.

ik san chum po,
 ik chin chum po,
 ik in chum po,
 ik pin chum po,
 ik hup pin chum po,
 ik huch in chum po,
 ok la ik in chum po,

He does not buy of me,
 he does not buy of thee,
 he does not buy of him;
 1 he does not buy of us;
 2 he does not buy of us,
 he does not buy of ye, you,
 he does not buy of them.

ke chin chum po,
 kil lin chum po,
 ke huchin chum po,
 ok la kil lin chum po,

We do not buy of thee,
 we do not buy of him or her;
 we do not buy of ye or you;
 we do not buy of them.

huch ik san chum po,
 huch ik in chum po,
 huch ik pin chum po,
 ok la huch ik in chum po,

Ye or you do not buy of me,
 you do not buy of him,
 ye or you do not buy of us,
 you do not buy of them.

ok lat ik san chum po,	They do not buy of me;
ok lat ik chin chum po,	they do not buy of thee,
ok lat ik in chum po,	they do not buy of him;
ok lat ik pin chum po,	1 they do not buy of us;
ok lat ik hūp pin chum po,	2 they do not buy of us,
ok lat ik huch in chum po,	they do not buy of you,
ok lat ik in chum po,	they do not buy of them.

—♦—

TABLE XL.

Neuter verbs.

sūn nu sě,	I sleep,	sūl lě,	I die,
chě nu sě,	thou sleepest,	chīl lě,	thou diest,
nu sě,	he sleeps;	īl lě,	he dies;
pě nu sě,	1 we sleep;	pīl lě,	1 we die;
hūp pě nu sě,	2 we sleep,	hūp pīl lě,	2 we die,
hūch ě nu sě,	you sleep,	hūch īl le,	ye or you die,
ok lat nu sě,	they sleep.	ok lat īl lě,	they die.

—♦—

Negative Form.

ik sūn nu so,	I do not sleep,
ik chě nu so,	thou does not sleep,
ik nu so,	he does not sleep,
ik pě nu so,	1 we do not sleep;
ik hūp pě nu so,	2 we do not sleep,
ik hūch ě nu so,	ye or you do not sleep,
ok lat ik nu so,	they do not sleep.

ik sūl lo,	I do not die,
ik chīl lo,	thou dost not die,
ik īl lo,	he does not die;
ik pīl lo,	1 we do not die;
ik hūp pīl lo,	2 we do not die,
ik hūch īl lo,	ye or you do not die,
ok lat ik il lo,	they do not die.

TABLE XLI.

Examples which show how adjectives are used &c. as verbs.

sūk kūl lo	I am strong,
sūk kota	I am weak or languid,
sūl lūsh pa	I am hot,
sū chuk wa	I am cold,
sai hīm mi ta	I am young,
sūs se pok nē	I am old,
sūch e to	I am large,
sūs kīt i nē	I am small,
sū toh bē	I am white,
sū lu sa	I am black,
sai ub be ka	I am sick,
ūm a chuk ma	I am well,
sai yup pa	I am glad,
sūn nuk honk lo	I am sorry,
si a chuk ma	I am good,
sai ok pul lo	I am bad.

TRANSLATIONS.



The Lord's prayer from Matthew 6th chapter, part of the 9th verse to the 13th inclusive.

9th verse. Ubba Pínke ūbba bīnnilēma chēhochi-hinfokūt chēholitopashke.

10. Chīmūnnukfīllahūt yōknē illūppa ikla.—Yōknē illūppūt, ūbba chīmūnnukfīllaōkin ikchiyuhmē.

11. Hīmōk nīttōk fenaka illimpa ishpiṣṣihintashke.

12. Nana yūmmomahekiuhoka pēyūmmomēna, nana aheka chiyuhmēka ishpintōkalēchēkūt ikchīm-mahōksē; inla nana aheka omē illīmīkbēchatukkūt pīmmahōksashke.

13. Nanaka ikpiūlthpiesoka īmmakia pēlauet ishtīshiana, ikaiachukmo īmmakia ikia ishpēahnēna. Chīshnobieka, nanuha chēholitopūt chīmaianthlīshke. Illūppōkkosh imūthlīshke.



THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Translated from the XXth chapter of Exodus. The following translation, includes all the verses from the beginning of the chapter, to the 17th verse inclusive.

1. Ubba Inkeokūt ūnnumpa moma ūnnumpo-honlīt yōk ahayamūt.

2. Unnoōkkosh Ubba hūchīnke siabosh Egypt yōknē yukahocha ūbboha hūshahanshwatōk nanakia hūchepehīliechīt kuchīllēhokūnno.

3. Ubba Inke inla nanakia ahobūchīt sūttikba hūshhīlēchēna.

4. Nana keiu hobachit illüppö^{ko} immē sia achit ishikbena; noholba übba ittünnohowa nanakia yökne, oka, yökne nutaka, nana puta ittünnohowaka hobachit chikikbokashke.

5. Yumē putaho ihüchukbithlepüt hūshaiuk-puchit hūshiyimmēna: Übba hūchinke siahüt nukta-hanthla ubba Inkeoke oklahüt inkeocha ikiyimmo-hatokma ushē ittishalē ontatuchina mīkmüt ontai-ushta nanakia ishtinuyüpllahekeiu, illaposh ishtiksai; yupahoka.

6. Amba tülthlepa süppökne mīsha pillakia in-holot hēanillēhoke, illapocha anholocha ümünnum! paha holitoplīkma.

7. Himmökföküllechit Übba hūchinkeoka hūch-ikhochifokashke; künnahosh yūmmomīt Übba Inke hochihinfotokma üppowahekeiushke.

8. Nittökhullo nittōka ikhahanüt hūshholitoplē pullashke.

9. Nittök hūnnalēkö^{ko} nanuha ishthūshüttüt toksüllē moma hūstoksu^{ll}ashke.

10. Nittök ontishtontuklohokütto, Übba hūch-inke innittökoke: nittök yūmma fenah^o toksüllē nanakia hūchiktoksalokmut, hūchissonökne, hūchissotek, mīkmüt hūchintoksüllē, yūmmomīkmüt nana ülthpoa toksüllē, höttök hūchikikhaiyano nowut ayaküt holih-ta hūchīmokīssaia hīkiahokma momaküt iktoksalo-kashke.

11. Nittök hūnnalēho Übba Inkeoküt übba, shutik, yökne, okhütta, mēhmüt nanuha ahantaka ikbīt taiyalēmut, nittök ishtontuklohokünno fohamüt nittökhullo nittōka aiukpūchit holitoplittökoke.

12. Chinke, chishke ittüttukloha iyimmīt hūshho-litoplashke; hūcheyūmmomē pullahocha chinnittök-ütto füllaiia pullüt Übba chinke yökne hūchēhimütto-ka hūshahahantushke.

13. Kūnnahokia īshbēna.
14. Hauēkia īshtoyubana.
15. Nanakia īshhunkoyupana.
16. Hōttōk īkhana pūtakano inholabīt īshahan-tana.
17. Hōttōk īkhana inchukka, tekchē, intoksüllē puta_nana ulthpoa putahoka, momaka ūnnoōkkosh, ūmmīkbano chīkaiyanokashke.



THE PARABLE OF THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.

Translated from the 16th chapter of Luke, beginning at the 19th verse.

19. Hōttōk īmīllayōk lauahocha ahantamūt, īmille-fokaiyōkheto, homōkbē, akūnniomē chumē, achumēhona īshūtiletapullit taiyalēmūt penītōkatukma nanīshthaholītopa biekūt infūllotahosh ahantūttokoke

20. Yūmmomēma hōttōk īlbūsha nana ūssīlthhaiyēt Lazarus hochifohosh īmōkkachūthlē holihta okhīssaia lēapo okchahushba biekahosh ittoyulūttokoke.

21. Yūmmomēma hōttōk nana inlahwa īllūppa pulla īmaiīmpa okla īmpaka pē boshullē chillofaka ūppalashke: aiyanīt ittoyulama ofē puta nanahokia lēapo okchohushbaka antiholōkshīttoke.

22. Yūmmōkasho hōttōk īlbūsha nanūsīlthashot ilēna angēlsosh īshītūt Abraham shūkba ontfoķīttok: yūmmomēma, hōttōk nana inlahwa holitopaiashot īlēcha holloppīttokoke.

23. Yūmmōkashot nanīshthahullo okpullo inyōknē aiīklēnnūt ontōkkachūkalīt ontaiīssīkkopa fēna ittintōnklama Abrahamā Lazarūs ūt shūkba foyukūt hopakēhona aiashana pītpīhinsamūt.

24. Pītintahpahanlamūt yōk ahayūt, Onke Abrahamma. onukhōnklo; Lazarūsā ūttoho, ībbūkushē wēshōk chē ontīklachalēcha sūssunlūsha antīkkūppūssüllē; īllūppa nana aiokpullo libbēka aiīlbūshūt sūllīshke, ahamaya.

25. Abrahamashot yökimahayamūt, süssoma, ishikhaiyanüşke chēokchaya tēnkla ishahantakūt nana achukma bieka chīmülthpiesakokünno, yūmmomema Lazarūsökkia nanuhakūt ikimaiülthpiesot, issikkopahokünno; yūmmo-mittok nanakia hīmōkokünno nana ishtillaiyuyupama, chishnoūtto chissikkopūt chīlbüşhüşke.

26. Yūmmomishke pe nana kolukbē okpullohosh pītintōkla tōkalēhona; illūppa ūttahokūt chīmonaheke-iukma; ishaiūttahoka mintit illūppa ūllahekeiuhoke.—
Imahama

27. Yōkamūt Onkema chīmīlbüşhīllishke tohno ōnke-inchukkaia Lazarusūt ikia.

28th. Ittēbapīshīlēhūt tūlthlapēhosh, okpullokūt anshalēhosh anshahoke; ontīmūnnohohonlashke, illūppa aiissikkopaia ūllayobūnna. *Ahayama.*

29. Abrahamashot yök imahayamūt, Mosēs hopaiē puta imūnnumpahūttokma iishēkūt, yūmmōkko ikhahouklo. *Ahma.*

30. Ahha, Abraham Onkema, achūsānanahosh illittokkia sūllamūt imonokma nanokpullo yummome-chatokūt issahinlahoke. *Ahma.*

31. Yok imaha yamūt, Mosēs, hopaiē putahūttok imūnnumpahūttoka ikhaiyōklokut illittoknanakia, onamokko, hōklahekeisuhke.



JOHN, III Ch.

1. Hōttōkosh Pharisee iksaio ibbasokahosh Nīcōdemūs hochifohosh Jews oklaho pelichēūttok.

2. Yūmmōkashosh nīnnōko Jesusa, imonūttok *ahmūt*, yök imahanchēmūt, anshalēma. nanīkhūnnanchē Ubba Pinke fenaho ishamihintēka, echikhaiyanüşke; hōttōk nanta fenahokōkkosh chishno chiyumawa, pe nanuhaka ikyūmmomē, ishanīkma yūmmomishke. Ubba Pinkeokkosh imanēkeiuhokma yummomawa.

3. *Ahma*, Jesus Christashot yök immahohanchēmüt, anthlē fenūshke, anthlē fenūshke, illüppa chīmahanchillishke, höttöküt atuklant uttakeiukmüt Ubba Pinke pīssahekeiuhke. *Imahahanchēma*.

4. Nicodemusashot yök imachēmüt küttiomēkök-koshhöttöküt, süppoknīt taiyahahoküt üttatokome? *Cho?* Uttuklant ishke imokütaia chukowacha uttahninlacho?

5. *Ahayama*. Jesusashot yök immanchēmüt anthlē fenushke, anthlē fenushke, illüppa chimahahanchillishke. Höttöküt üttuklant, oka, Ubba Shillommīsh ittüttukloha ishtüttakeiukmüt Ubba Pinke iyök-nē achukmaka chukowahekeiushke.

6. Höttök nippēyo tobüt üttahoküt hottök nippē-yoke; mikmut, Shillommīsho ishtaiyüttahoküt Shillommīshoke.

7. Illüppa chīmahahanchillēka ome chīkaiyanokashke, üttuklanchit ishütta pullashke.

8. Mahlēhüt mahlit aya ülthpiesahosh ayüt, yök-kömīt fonkokka ishhaiyöklo nanakia, yümmökkö mintē chīkaiyano mīkmüt yümmökkö ia chīkaiyanokökki; Shillommīsh ishtaiütahoküt, yümmökki chiyumīshke. *Imahayama*.

9. Nicodemus-ashot yök imahahanchēmüt kütti-yomēhokökkosh, yümmomahinlacho?

10. Ahma, Jesus-ashot yök imahahanchēmüt Israel okla inshalē chēahokökkosh illüppa chīkīkhaiyanocho?

11. Anthlē fenūshke, anthlē fenushke, anthlēmōkona chīmünnumpahonlillishke epihinsüttokmökkosh, ēchīmahahanchēkūno; ülthpiesa aiyanit pīmännumpaha chīkpīmshojshke.

12. Illüppa yöknē nana akünniomē chīmünnohonlillēka ikchēyimmohoküt, Ubba Pinke, aiasha, übba nana akünniomē chīmünnohonlillēhokökkö chēyimmawa?

13. Höttök nantahokökkosh übbaiyoka iüt füllamüt üllüttokocho, übbaiyoka mihinlüt üllüttokökko, biekachishke.

14. Mosesoküt sintëoka koweha übba tükalichitoka höttök ushëökkia übba tükalëchachiokinlishke.

15. Yümmomikma künnahocha iyihümmëtokmüt ikkissikkopahosh nanokchaya billiaküt imaianthlahioke.

16. Ubba Inkeoküt eklushë moma inholohosh ushëüt yümmök bieküttok nanakia, ihmaküt höttök künnëmahosh iyimmikmüt ikissikkopahosh okchaya bieküt billicheo yökkomittokoke.

17. Ubba Inkeoküt Ushëoka oklushë puta etinpihinlaka anshüttillemüt ikahobalokaheüttokkokeiushke; amba yummök ittintöklatokmökkö oklushë putahoküt ishtaiokchayaheüttokoke.

18. *Miioh.* künnahocha iyihümmeküt akünnëmüt mokalahekeiushke; amba künnahocha ikiyimmo

19. Nana ikülthpieso illüppökko müthle

20. Okla momaküt nana ikülthpieso bieküt ittünnowachatoküt nana ülthpiesaia ishtikaiyupomüt nana ülthpiesa achukmaha inbilinkawa, nana siaiyuhmëchatoküt illehoklullëna, anëhoküt.

21. Amba künnëmahocha nana aianthlë yuhmëatukmut nana anthlëbiekahona, ohunahoküt Ubba Inke imünnukfilla bieka ishtimaianthlë bieküshke.

22. Illüppa aiayokkomüt issama Jesusashot imünnumpeshë inshüt Jüdea yöknë oklaho ibbasokünt ahantamüt oka ishtokissüt achihinfüttokoke.

23. Mehma Johnökkokia Ænona oka ishtaiokisutokla achifüt ahantüttok Salim inbilinka ahantaküt,

oka lahwa achukmaatukko imittünnahüt oklat oka ishtokissut achihinfüttokokē.

24. Yümmökfokama Johnüt ikyukokinsha hüttok.

25. Aküşho. Johnē ünnumpaimeshē künnomīt Jewsa ittününnumpullēküt okissüt achifa yümma pul-lakökkoküttiomēhocho? Achit ittimünnumpullē senut-tokoke.

26. Ahmüt Johnēa antyök imahahanchēmüt an-shalēma, Jordan mishtünnüp chētonkla ayachash, yümmökkotikba ihikküt nana ishüttoka, yümma sena-küt okissüt oka ishtachifahō okla puta momüt imittün-nahüşhke.

27. Johnashot yök ahayamüt höttököküt nanta-kosh imachüfawa, Ubba Inkeyosh etimmaho keiuk-ma.

28. Hühishnoökkokia hüssümikhaiyanushke, ünnoyökkosh Christ sia keiushke, pe tikba siülthtoka-hosh ayüllishke, ahayüllehokümmo.

30. Illapokütto inshalit imibbakahahokma, ün-noyokütto ikalauwot ishtialēmökoke.

31. Ubbayona mihintetoküt moma inshaiyahlē-hoke; yökne illüppokinlē üttokokütto übbaio keiuhō-küt, ökka illüppa nana akünniomē bieka ishtünnum-pohonlēhoke; amba übbayō mihintetoküt moma in-shaiyahlēhoke.

32. Nanahona pihinsüt haiyöklōhosh ünnohohēnloka höttök momaküt ikiyimmoshke.

33. Künnahecha nanünnohohonlēka ishēhoküt Ubba Inke anthlēka iyimmēhosh yümmomishke.

34. Ubba Inkeüt etpihinlüttokoke Ubba Pinke imünnumpahō ünnumpohonlishke; Ubba Inkeoküt pehimökföküllechit imünnukfillahe immaho keiush-ke.

35. Inkeokūt Usheo inhoholopullamūt nana moma-
ka ībbūka fokīshke.

36. Miiocha Ushēoka iyihīmīkmūt okchaya pīssa-
he; amba Ushēoka iyimmē keiuhokūt okchaya pīssa-
hekeiu; Ubba Inkeokūt inukkīlīt shītīllemahebieka-
mōkoke.



A HYMN.

1. Okla mona haponōklo.
Jesus, imūnumpaha
Nanuhaka chīmūlthtaha,
Imūnumpa haiyōklo.
Jesusato, Jesusato,
Pinukhonklo fenūttok.
2. Okla īlbūshūt piyahūt'
Jesus pullakanoha
Illīmīlbūsha pullūshka,
Piyokchalinchēyoke.
Pinukhōnklo. pinukhōnklo.
Chishshillommishut, ikla,
3. Jesus fena chiyahona
Echīmīllūsha fena.
Chīmūlthfiyopōk achukma
Etīshpīmma pullashke.
Chīshono pulla, chīshno pulla.
Echiūnnukchetoshke.
4. Nantakona etobawa,
Pīllēpullachihoke,
Hūppinchukka achūfaiyūt
Illtīpintaiyahuttok,
Jesusano, Jesusano.
Illiymēpullashke

5. Jesusa, kīyīmmotokmūt,
Luōk chito pīssahe,
Liuōkūtto nīttok nana
Issahekeiuhoke,
Jesus pulla, Jesus pulla,
Piyok chalinchahinla,
6. Hōttok pikūnnimmahocha
Achukma epesahe,
Ubbayato aiachukma
Illohiya pullashke,
Jesusano, Jesusano
Ehopesa pullashke.

THE END.

Ayer

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